The Independent.

WEXFORD, WEDNESDAY, FEB, 15, 1860.

No. 3,040—Vol. XXXI. PRICE { UNSTAMPED.....FOUR PENCE / STAMPED.....FIVE PENCE. *Registered for transmission to Foreign Countries; 18, Vic., c. 7.*

No. XVI.

ITTLE-KNOWN DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Par et Impar:

OR, THE TWO IRISH VICEROYS IN THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD:—

ESSEX, in 1599—MULGRAVE, in 1836.

(CONTINUED.)

We have seen the close of the career of ESSEX in Ireland—his hasty return to England—his disgrace and his downfall, followed soon after by the death of his able but capricious Royal mistress, who, whatever may have been her faults, was a Sovereign who raised the power and influence of England to a dignity and respect among foreign nations unknown in the times of her predecessors. With ELIZABETH, in 1603, ended the Dynasty of the House of Tudor—and we may be permitted here to remark that although the Invasion of Ireland in the reign of HENRY II., is often called the Anglo-Norman, it properly should be called the Anglo-Saxon, as Henry Plantagenet was, by his mother's side, the first of the restored Saxon line, which continued until the days of RICHARD II.—He had some struggles in person with the Kavanagh tribes in the County Wexford, in which he gained no advantages, and had soon to return home to defend his rights when he was dethroned and murdered in 1399. The House of Lancaster then gave three successors to the throne to 1460, when the House of York came in and ruled until RICHARD III. fell at the battle of Bosworth, and the House of Tudor came to the throne in the person of HENRY VII., in 1485, and ended, as already stated, with ELIZABETH. As much anarchy prevailed in England during most of this time, it is easy to conceive that contention in Ireland ran to a still more grievous pitch, and that the disorders must have been great, indeed,—but worse were still in store for her. JAMES I., of the House of Stuart, succeeded, a weak, pedantic, bigot, who under the management of nine representatives, plundered, parcelled, and sold out the broad lands of Ireland, until 1625, when he was succeeded by his imperious and unfortunate son, CHARLES I., who lost his head by his rebellious English subjects, on 31st January, 1649. CROMWELL, with his ruffians, passed over the land with murder and desolation in his train, and Wexford County, faithful to its lawful Sovereign's rights, was made to feel the full fury of the usurper's cruelty. The worthless and ungrateful CHARLES II. being restored, by his heartless ingratitude treated his friends worse than the usurper, and dying in 1682, was succeeded by his equally worthless and imbecile brother, JAMES II., who fled from Duncannon to France in 1684, and his usurping son-in-law, WILLIAM III., in right of his daughter MARY, succeeded. After them, in 1702, succeeded ANNE, the second daughter of the ignominious JAMES, and the throdden down people of Ireland were scourged by the passing of a series of persecutions and penal laws, unknown before in any country, which have scarcely ceased to shed their baneful influence yet. A new dynasty succeeded, that of the House of Hanover, in 1714, in the person of GEORGE I., and continues to the present hour, in the person of one of the most amiable and enlightened Sovereign who ever sat on the throne of Great Britain, or of any other land—and whom may GOD long preserve and prosper. Towards the close of the reign of GEORGE IV. the voice of the Irish nation, with the aid of enlightened friends in England, extorted from a most bigoted and reluctant Sovereign, and an administration no less bigoted and illiberal, the measure of Catholic Emancipation, which tended to give more peace and stability to English rule in Ireland than had all the laws and armed forces called into use since the landing of the Second HENRY.—The English Viceroy up to this was in fact but the Commander-in-Chief of a hostile army of occupation, and Dublin Castle but a kind of fortified camp in the enemy's country. WILLIAM IV. now came to the throne, and what with the lately altered legislation of the times, with an open-heartedness and liberality, characteristic of a brave and bold seaman, which won for him the name of the "Sailor King," (a new era dawned on Ireland, and the Viceroy in Dublin Castle put off much of the military Tyrant, mixed more as a civilian among civilians, and a different mode of establishing respect for British laws, British authority and rule began to be practised, and this brings us to the second part of *Par et Impar*.—As our authority for this portion of the paper, we found it on personal knowledge and observation of most of the events noted, assisted by the files of this journal.

MULGRAVE IN 1836.

One of the most popular acts of the new reign in Ireland was the appointment of the Earl of Mulgrave to the Viceroyalty. A prestige for moderation, ability, great mental acquirements, and experience in governing—for he had just returned from Jamaica after arranging the Slave question, attended his name. From the first it became evident that a new era was about to be entered on and a new mode of exercising the Vicregal authority to be adopted by him. Discarding the oldfashioned display of armed force, his body-guard was of no more an imposing character than the dignity and elevation of his office strictly required, and a freer access and intercourse was instituted between the Ruler and the Ruled. To establish confidence on the on side and acquire full incontestible evidence of the state of the entire island, His Excellency determined personally to witness the actual state of the country in its remote as well metropolitan districts, and to see its people in their own natural and real condition. Leaving Dublin he visited several counties towards the South, and returning eastwards and more to the seaboard, having accepted of the hospitalities of Henry Villiers Stuart, of Dromana, during Saturday and Sunday, he entered Waterford amid a perfect ovation of the citizens, and the rank and respectability of the County, on Monday, the 10th August, 1836, where having received several addresses, he was entertained at a sumptuous benquet in the Town Hall, the Chair being filled by Henry Villiers Stuart, Lieutenant of the County and City of Waterford. He then became the honoured guest of Henry Winston Barron, M.P. and on Wednesday, followed by a vast concourse, he departed for the County of Wexford, entering through the County of Kilkenny, into New Ross. This ancient and historic town must have had particular attractions for a mind constituted like that of His Excellency, reminding him of old ancestral connexions, and giving the title, in the Irish Peerage, of "Baron Mulgrave of New Ross" to the family. The good and patriotic people of the town had made suitable preparations to do honour to such a visitant and immense crowds poured over the Bridge to meet him. The town was splendidly decorated with triumphal arches and banners with suitable inscriptions, and the Bridge was dressed with laurels and six ornamental arches, the vessels in the river having their yards manned and colours flying, and all the heights on the Wexford side covered with crowds of anxious spectators. His Excellency and suite, preceded by all the trades, and accompanied by at least 40,000 souls entered amid deafening acclamations, some cannon placed on the Quay keeping up salutes during the day. His Excellency repaired at once to the Sessions House, where an admirable Address was presented to him by a deputation, and read by the honourable Member for the Borough, John H. Talbot, Esq., who had entered into the popular demonstration with his entire soul. The ceremony being over, His Excellency having spent some time in familiar chat with the deputation, proceeded to Talbot Hall, accompanied by a select party of friends to lunch. This was the first of three opportunities (which rarely happen anywhere) that the honorable member had of rendering hospitalities to his Excellency within the County, viz:—Talbot Hall, Bettyville and Ballytrent. Immediately after, the Vicregal party set off for Castleboro, the magnificent seat of Lord Carew, Lieutenant of the County, where a large party were in waiting to greet its arrival. On the way he was met by a vast concourse at Templescrow, and presented with an Address from the inhabitants of Adamstown, and being joined at Clonroche by Lord Carew and several friends, his Excellency alighted at Castleboro amid the enthusiastic cheers of thousands, and spent the night in that princely and splendid mansion. The following morning Castleboro was surrounded from an early hour by thousands who wished to pay honour to the "the noble Englishman," and the heads of "the Enniscorthy Procession Committee," who had made ample and admirable arrangements for his Excellency's reception in that town. The High Sheriff, (the late Mathew T. Derinzy,) in a splendid coach, and four beautiful bays and Lord Carew, with the late Thomas Boyse, attended to honour His Excellency throughout the whole route from Castleboro to Wexford. On meeting the well-arranged Enniscorthy procession, composed of all the trades, with music, banners, &c., and numbering several thousands, the cortege entered the town by the Duffry gate, where banners floated as they also did in all the streets in line of the procession, and pieces of artillery fired *fues de joie*, along the road by the margin of the beautiful Slany, where boths crowded with rich and fashionably attired ladies gave additional effect to the scene. The procession stopped at the Sessions House, where appropriate Addresses were presented—one from the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese being read by the late beloved Chief Pastor, the Right Rev. Dr. Keating, and another from the Inhabitants of the town and vicinity, read by L. W. Corcoran, Solicitor, to both which His Excellency returned most gracious replies.

Immediately His Excellency moved onwards to Edermine, the seat of Mr. (now Sir) James Power, one of the popular representatives of the County, where a splendid *dejeuner* was laid out for His Excellency and friends, both within the mansion and in a large and tasteful marquee erected in the lawn. Nearly a thousand cards of invitation had been issued by the hospitable proprietor—and the responses was prompt and hearty. The procession being now wonderfully augmented by thousands from the country lying to the East and from Wexford town and the South, moved on again. On arriving at the romantic pass of Ferry Carrig, with its grey ruins of the earliest Anglo-Saxon strong hold, the excellent band known as the "Slaney Amateurs" in a splendidly decorated barge, greeted His Excellency by striking up "See the Conquering Hero comes."—From thence into Wexford, the advance of the procession was slow, from the density of the concourse which seemed to block up the way and lined the fields at each side, whilst six brass guns belonging to the fine pleasure yacht, *Anne Elliza* of 980 tons, the property of the late G. G. G. Morgan, of Ardcandrisk House, fired salutes from the high eminence on the Ferrybank side, booming with solemn effect amid the myriad cheers of the enthusiastic multitudes.

From the early morning of Thursday, joy was perceptible on every countenance in Old Wexford, and preparations were made on a grand scale for the reception of the highly gifted and patriotic visitant. Arches were thrown across the different streets and appropriate inscriptions suspended from the centres. The vessels at the quays presented a most imposing spectacle, with their flags floating on the gentle breeze, their yards manned, and the crews vying with each other for superiority in decoration, and people from the surrounding Baronies continued to pour in all day—the shops all closed and all business suspended. Shortly before three o'clock the small body of troops consisting of two companies of the 75th Regiment, which formed the garrison, were moved from the Barracks and drawn up as a Guard of Honour in front of the County Court House, where His Excellency was to receive the several addresses prepared for the occasion. At four o'clock His Excellency arrived, accompanied by the *elite* of the County in their carriages, and the Procession Committee on horseback, bearing white wands in their hands. The utmost good order pervaded the immense multitude, calculated to number between 60,000 and 70,000 persons of all classes and creeds. Arrived at the Court House His Excellency was received by the Mayor, Mr. Harpur, and the gentlemen of the deputations, and conducted to the Grand Jury Room. There addresses were presented from the Corporation and from the Inhabitants—the former being read by Mr. Vicary, Town Clerk, and the latter by Mr. Greene, Proprietor of this Journal.

In the evening a public entertainment to his Excellency took place in the Assembly Rooms, and so great was the desire to obtain tickets that hundreds were disappointed. A temporary gallery was erected for the accommodation of the ladies, and the Band of the 75th Regiment played in the ante-room. Some professional singers, from Dublin, were also engaged for the occasion. About eight o'clock His Excellency, attired in the splendid Windsor uniform, and decorated with the collar and scarf of the Order of St. Patrick, accompanied by Lord Carew, in the uniform of a County Lieutenant, and his suite, took his place at the table. Lord Carew presided, and James Power, M.P., G. G. G. Morgan, and Cadwallader Waddy, Esqrs., acted as Vice-presidents, the large room being filled by the rank, commercial and agricultural respectabily from every part of the County. The town was brilliantly illuminated from end to end. The festivities being over, His Excellency proceeded to spend the night at Bettyville, there for the second time experiencing the hospitality of the Hon. Member for New Ross.

The following morning, His Excellency drove through the district inhabited by our Anglo-Norman ancestors and their descendants to the present day, on his route to Ballytrent, the beautiful marine villa also of the Member for Ross, where His Excellency and Suite, with a large party, were invited to a splendid *dejeuner*. His reception as he passed along into this peninsulated section of the Island was quite as enthusiastic and grateful as in any other place His Excellency had honoured with his presence. At the village of Killinick he was presented with an address, and from thence to Ballytrent several ornamental arches spanned the road. The whole inhabitants of the Barony seemed poured forth and assembled at Ballytrent, the day being one of the most beautiful in summer. On alighting His Excellency was conducted into the house and introduced to the good and venerable Mrs. Redmond, the mother-in-law of Mr. Talbot, and to his three young and amiable daughters, at present the Ladies POWER, of Edermine, REDINGTON, of Kilcornan (Galway), and Mrs. SEAGRAVE county Wicklow. Mr. TALBOT, also placed in his hands a translation of an address to be presented in the dialect peculiar to this retired district. When His EXCELLENCY again came before the assembled multitude and stood on the stone platform fronting the hall-door, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, and a tall and graceful female of the more comfortable of the farmer class advanced timidly and presented him with a beautiful *bouquet*, which he received most graciously, thanking the fair donor in his own fascinating manner. The consternation of the act seemed deeply to strike the attention of the multitude, and the cheering was resumed. For a moment His Excellency seemed wrapt in the tranquil scene before him. The day was gloriously fine, and the ripple of the waves on the sea shore, distant a few hundred yards, fell pleasingly on the ear. The sea itself sparkled in the sunshine. To the left about six miles off, rose the majestic white tower of the lighthouse from the dark and rugged base of the Tuskar Rock—several vessels of different sizes drifted on the tide, like huge swans on the smooth sea between the Tuskar and Carnsore Point, on the right, whilst the small enclosures and comfortable, white farm houses in the parish of Carne were conspicuous amid the ripening crops of yellow barley and dark beans, the main produce of the district.—The whole presented a picture of quiet and repose.—A sign having been given to the writer of this paper, he advanced and had the honour of reading the following. [In order for a person not acquainted with the pronunciation of the dialect to form anything like an idea of it, it is first necessary to speak slowly, and remember that the letter *a* has invariably the same sound, like *a* in "father." Double *ee* sounds as *e* in "me," and in most words of two syllables the long accent is placed on the last. To follow the English pronunciation completely deprives the dialect of its peculiarities.]

BARONY FORTH ADDRESS.

To's Excellencie, Consawtine Harrie Phipps, y' Earle Mulgrave, "Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland," Ye soumissive Spakeen o'ous Dwelleres o' Baronie Forthe, Weisforthe.

MAIST BE PLEASANT TO TH' EXBELLENCIE,

Wee, Vassales o' "His Most Gracious Majesty," Wilyame ee Vourthe, an as wee verilie chote na coshe an loyale Dwelleres na Baronie Forthe, crave na dicke luckie acte t'uck neicher th' Excellencie, an na plaine garbe o' oure yola talke, wi vengem o' core t'gie oure sense o' ye grades whilke be ee dighte wi yer name, an whilke we canna zei, albeit o' "Governere," "Statesman," an alike. Yn erche an al o' while yt beeth wi gleezom o' core th' oure eyen dwytheth span ye Vigere o'dicke Zouvereine, Wilyame ee Vourthe unnere fose fatherlie zwar oure daiez be ee sprant, as avare ye trad dicke londe yer name was ee kent var *ee Vriene o' Livertie*, an *He fo brake ye necka-es o' Zlaves*. Mang earzels—var wee dwytheth an Irelonde as o're generale haime—y'sat bie ractzom o'hond e delt t'ous ye lass ee mate var erche vassale, ne'er dwythen na dicke waie nar dicka. Wee dwyth ye ans fose dais be gien var ee gudevare o' ye londe ye zwae,—t'avance pace an livertie, an wi'oute vlynch, ee garde o' generale reights an poplar vartue. Ye pace—yea we mai zei, ye vaste pace whilke bee ee stent owr ye londe zince th'ast ee cam, proo'th, y'at wee alene needeth ye giftes o'generale reights, az be displayte bie ee factes o' thie goverememte. Ye state na dicke daie o'ye londe, na whilke be nar fash nar moile, albiet "Constitutional Agitation," ye wake o' hopes ee blighte, stampe na yer zwae be rare an lightzom. Yer name var zetch avanet avare ye, e'en a dicke var hye, arent whilke ye brine o' sea an ye cragges o'noghanes cazed nae balke. Na oure glades ana whilke wee delit wi' mattoke an zing t'oure caules wi' plou, wee bert ee zough o'ye colure o' pace na name o' *Mulgrave*. Wi Irishmen owre generals hopes be ee bond—az Irishmen, an az Dwelleres na cosh an loyale o' Baronie Forthe, w'oul daie an ercha daie, oure meines an oure gurles, prai var lang an happie zins, sborne o' lournagh an ee vilt wi benisons, an yerzel an oure [gude Zovereine, till ee zin o' oure daies be var aye be ee go t'glade."

TRANSLATION.

"*To His Excellency, Constantine Henry Phipps, Earl Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.*

The humble address of the Inhabitants of the Barony Forth, Wexford.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, the subjects of his Most Gracious Majesty, William IV. and as we truly believe both faithful and loyal, Inhabitants of the Barony Forth, beg leave at this favourable opportunity to approach your Excellency, and in the simple dress of our old dialect, to pour forth from the strength (or fulness) of our hearts, our sense (or admiration) of the qualities which characterise your name, and for which we have no words but of "Governor," "Statesman," &c. In each and every condition, it is with joy of heart that our eyes rest upon the Representative of that Sovereign, William IV. under whose paternal rule our days are spent, for before your foot pressed the soil, your name was known to us as *the Friend of Liberty*, and *he who broke the fetters of the Slave*. Unto ourselves—for we look on Ireland to be our common country—you have with impartial hand ministered the laws made for every subject, without regard to this party or that. We behold you one whose days are devoted to the welfare of the land you govern, to promote peace and liberty—the uncompromising guardian of common rights and public virtue. The peace—yes, we may say the profound peace—which overspreads the land since your arrival, proves that we stood alone in need of the enjoyment of common privileges, as is demonstrated by the results of your government. The condition, this day, of the country, in which is neither tumult nor disorder, but that Constitutional Agitation the consequence of disappointed hopes, confirm your rule to be rare and enlightened. Your fame for such came before you even into this retired spot, to which neither the waters of the sea below nor the mountains above caused any impediment. In our vallies where we were digging with the spade, or as we whistled to our horses in the plough, we heard the distant sound of the wings of the dove of peace, in word *Mulgrave*. With Irishmen our common hopes are inseparably bound up—as Irishmen, and as Inhabitants, faithful and loyal, of the Barony Forth, we will daily and every day, our wives and our children implore long and happy days, free from melancholy and full of blessings, for yourself and our good Sovereign, until the sun of our lives be gone down the dark valley (of death)."

His Excellency thanked the people for their kind expressions towards himself, but still more for those of loyalty to their Sovereign. He was happy to congratulate them on their comfortable condition and their marked industry, and to have ascertained from the best authority, that order and obedience to the laws were remarkable amongst them, which when united with steady industry were always certain to produce happiness and comfort among those who so practised them.

His Excellency and the other guests having partaken of the sumptuous *dejeuner* in readiness, went out to the high rampart of the mound or *Rath*, adjoining the house, which commands a very extensive prospect over land and sea. This Rath is formed of two concentric circles, the outer rampart being over thirty feet high, and one of the largest in Ireland. Some years before, the ramparts, intermediate space and centre plot had been tastefully laid out with gravel walks, and planted with shrubs, and flowers, and dwarf fruit trees, forming a truly delightful promenade. Having viewed the landscape with much pleasure through a powerful telescope placed in a light observatory, and expressed his admiration of it, and particularly commending the taste and elegance displayed in laying out the *Rath* itself—Mr. Talbot intimated that it would afford the people of the district unmingled gratification if His Excellency would be pleased to designate it the "Mulgrave Rath" in commemoration of day.

His Excellency replied that it was, indeed, one of the most remarkable he had seen in any part of Ireland—and should feel proud, indeed, in having his name handed down to posterity in association with the moral, peaceable and industrious people of the district. His Excellency then broke a bottle of Madeira against the flag-staff, which stands beside the observatory, pronouncing the words:—I hereby designate this the Mulgrave Rath"—when the air became rent with acclamations. The Rath is now accurately laid down and named the "Mulgrave Rath" on the maps of the Ordnance Survey.

His Excellency having closed his survey of the scenery, and having taken leave of his kind and patriotic host, set off at a rapid pace for the distant residence of Lord Carew, Castleboro, where he stayed until next day, and departed through Gorey for Dublin, cheered and greeted along the entire line by the warm-hearted people of the County Wexford, who remember with unalloyed pleasure the "visit of Earl Mulgrave" among them.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the *Par et Impar* of the "Two Viceroys." Both were equal in rank and high official position. Both were entrusted with the welfare of the same land and the establishment of his Sovereign's power and interests. How vastly different was the progress and reception of one from that of the other through the County Wexford. One in constant dread of attack, burning villages and fighting his way out—the other received every where with joy and gladness, feted and feasted, and followed to the confines by every demonstration of respect and affection—one retiring to England to die disgraced, the other to be rewarded by a higher rank in the Peerage, by the hand of his Sovereign.

EDMUND HORE.

P.S.—As the Barony Forth address to Earl Mulgrave has given rise to far more discussion about the Barony Forth and its old dialect than was dreamed of at the time, it may not be amiss to state simply its origin and the manner of it. The first to notice it was a writer in the *Dublin University Magazine*. It then found a place in Mr. and Mrs. Hall's "Ireland." The late erudite Dr. G. E. Latham took particular notice of it in his learned work on the English Language, and the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of the Royal College, Maynooth, made it the subject of an interesting and learned paper, read at the last meeting of the British Association held in Dublin. The origin was thus:—Mr. John H. Talbot, then M.P. for New Ross, whose character for hospitality has ever been unquestionable, had the neighbouring Clergymen and several lay friends to dinner with him about the 1st of August, at Ballytrent. The visit of the Lord Lieutenant was a particular subject of conversation, and the patriotic host suggested that an Address in the Old Barony Forth dialect would be a novelty not quite out of the way. The idea was approved of generally, but the Rev. P. Walsh, P.P., Lady's Island, met it with the greatest warmth. A rough copy having been prepared, the Rev. Mr. Walsh called to his aid two or three of his parishioners considered the most proficient in the old tongue. He explained to them his wishes, and for some time all went on well—but finally difficulties began—though quite fluent in their ordinary conversation, as translators they became timid, confused and incompetent. It being an object of special desire to compliment Earl Mulgrave on the Emancipation of the Slaves—the Blacks—when he was Governor in Jamaica, the phrase became an unsurmountable stumbling block. *Emancipator* having no synonyme in the Barony Forth, and other similar words, pronounce it as long and as broad as you may, on the paper was the same identical word still. Difficulties increased and the session was broken up. Disappointed but not totally down-cast, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, having business into Wexford the next day, did me the honour of calling on me—told me of Mr. Talbot's wish and his own approval of it—explained what he had done and the difficulties he had met—warmly requesting my co-operation. Having a strong attachment to my native Barony, and as the spot for the delivery of the Address was almost that of my childhood, I felt anxious but timid in undertaking the task. Aware of the trammels of a translation, I stipulated that taking special care of the "Emancipator of the Slaves," and some other minor details, I was to be perfectly free in everything else. Little thinking of the matter ever having anything beyond a mere ephemeral life, it was sketched and engrossed, and ready for presentation when the interesting day arrived. For the accuracy of this account of the origin and progress of the Barony Forth Address, I can respectfully appeal to the Rev. P. Walsh, who took the greatest interest in it all through. The most remarkable fact, in reality, in connection with the Address is this:—in all probability it was the first time Regal or Vice-regal ears were required to listen to words of such a dialect—and it is even still more probable that a like event will never happen again, for if the use of this old tongue die out as fast for the next five and twenty years as it has for the same bygone period, it will be utterly extinct and forgotten before the present century shall have closed.

E. H.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.

The following beautiful address of the venerable and well-beloved Ordinary of this Diocese, was read at all the churches and chapels within his Lordship's spiritual jurisdiction, on Sunday last:—

MY DEARLY BELOVED PEOPLE—The heart of every good Catholic throughout the Christian World is oppressed with grief for the unmerited wrongs heaped upon the Common Father of the Faithful. From every quarter of his wide domain, his Children have hastened to lay at his feet the expression of their filial devotion and affectionate condolence. This universal sympathy has undoubtedly served to solace his affection and to soothe the anguish of his soul; but it has not checked his persecutors in their godless career. Lawless violence, shameless hypocrisy, low intrigue, and envenomed hatred of the religion of which he is the head, have united together more closely in an unhallowed confederacy against him. The unseemly spectacle is now presented to Europe of the Monarchs or the Representatives of mighty nations leagued together, to abet treason, and trample on the rights of an unoffending Sovereign. It is in vain that it has been demonstrated again and again, that the Roman Pontiff is the most humane and liberal minded of Sovereigns, that his throne is founded on the justest and most indisputable title, that it is not his people that have rebelled against him—but that it is a small faction of lawless adventurers, hired emissaries, and visionary fanatics, upheld by foreign support, and subsidized by foreign gold, that have grasped the supreme authority and stifled the national voice—that he is anxious to make every desirable and practicable reform in his dominions—ambition, cupidity, bigotry, heed but little the dictates of justice, the voice of conscience, or the restraints of law, either human or divine. This foul conspiracy has occasioned to the Government of the Holy Father considerable financial embarrassement, as it has robbed him of the revenue accruing from one of the richest provinces of his Kingdom. Threatened with still further aggression, he must support, from diminished resources, an increased military force, whilst he has to defray the ordinary expenses of his government, and of the administration of the universal Church; nor can he abandon those faithful servants, who, when rebellion broke out in the revolted provinces, did not hesitate to surrender the emoluments of office rather than forfeit their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign. I know that there is many a one amongst you who would gladly expend in defence of the Holy Father, in his hour of trial, every energy of his body and the last drop of his blood: but this sacrifice is no demanded of you—your sympathy will find a more practical and useful expression in contributing to relieve the financial difficulties which, at this critical moment, embarrass his Government. I do not deem it necessary, my dear people, on this occasion, to exhort you to be generous. When religion and gratitude appeal to the Irish heart, it needs no exhortation to quicken its generous impulses. I shall only remind you that is from Rome we have received everything that is really valuable on earth. From Rome came to us that faith which our forefathers hoarded as a priceless treasure, and handed down to us unsullied and unimpared, which is our consolation now—the foundation of our hope for the future. From Rome, as its fountain head, is derived that jurisdiction, that pastoral authority—which in its various gradations, ministers to "the perfection of the Saints, and the edification of the Body of Christ, which opens to us so many sources of grace and spiritual blessing, the foundation of the Saviour. It is the Roman Pontiff, the Successor of Peter, who is charged to confirm his brethren, and imparts to us, in due season, instruction, warning, exhortation, encouragement, support—who holds the keys that open heaven and give us access to its endless joys. Whatever you present to Christ's Vicer-gents on earth, has been, and will be returned to you a hundred-fold. The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen.

✠ THOMAS FURLONG.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

THE BUDGET.

At half-past four the house presented a very animated appearance. The house itself and all the members galleries were crowded, all the most important members being present, and in the peers' gallery were Lord Derby, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Malmesbury, and Earl Granville, the Duke of Cambridge and many other parliamentary chiefs.—Besides these were present Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, Count Persigny, and other notables. After a variety of questions of no public importance had been put and answered,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, amid loud cheers, brought up the French commercial treaty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to make his financial statement, the house having resolved itself into committee of ways and means.—He said that the year 1860 had long been marked out as an important epoch in British commerce.—Long Annuities, amounting to £2,146,000 fell in.—The war duties on tea and sugar, unless renewed, lapsed. Finally, the commercial treaty with France compelled the government to adopt a new and unusual course in making the financial statement before taking votes in supply. The result of the past financial year, inasmuch as that year had not been completed, must be given partially in the form of estimates, but the house might rely on the figures. Exceptional cases had affected the estimates. There was the expedition to China and the additional cost of our military preparations. There was the French treaty to be provided against in addition. Coming to the actual state of affairs, he showed that the total result of the revenue of the last year showed an increase over the estimate. The revenue had been estimated at £69,460,000. It had produced £70,578,000. On the other hand, the expenditure, estimated at £68,953,000 had been £69,270,000. It thus appeared that, under existing arrangements, there was then an excess of income over expenditure. The excess, though it was already absorbed by disturbing causes, showed the wisdom of the arrangements of parliament. The expedition to China and the excess of navy and army expenditure had cost an additional £900,000 for the army, and £270,000 for the navy. The commercial treaty would, he calculated, cause a reduction of £640,000. This would cause a total reduction of £1,810,000, and would rather place us on the wrong side of the balances. But to compensate for this, he had received most unexpectedly part of a debt from Spain, in the shape of bills to the amount of £500,000, half of which fell due in the present financial year. In this way the balance would be re-established. The estimated expenditure for the coming year involved an increase in the army and navy of £3 618,000. The total expenditure he estimated at £70,100,000. The estimate income for the coming year would not, in the first instance, be satisfactory, but at all events it would compel their attention to these matters which most required examination. He should estimate the revenue as the law at present stood, taking the duties of tea and sugar at the minimum reduced rates, and the income tax as it would stand under existing arrangements. Upon these terms the estimate of revenue for the coming year would give a total of £69,700,000, showing a deficit of £9,400,000. He did not ask them to provide for the payment of Exchequer Bonds soon becoming due. Without this they had the deficit of £9,400,000. If they had not the treaty to deal with they would know precisely what they had to face. They might keep the duties of tea and sugar at the present rate, which would leave the deficit at £7,300,000. Even this would involve an income tax of 9d in the pound. To fill up the deficit as it stood, this would require the neat and intelligible income tax of 7d in the pound. Now came the question, what had become of the estimate of 1853? He had a clear answer to give. The succession duty had failed from causes due to the actual law. The debt caused by the Russian war entailed a large charge on the Consolidated Fund, and the army and navy expenses now entailed upon us. The deficit thus caused was, however, fully compensated by the financial measures they had since adopted. The real cause was the immense increase of expenditure. Had the expenditure remained as it was in 1852, they would now have had a surplus of 2,000,000. That increase amounted to no less than £14,720,000, equivalent to an income tax of 13½d. in the pound. It would not, however, be fair to consider the increase of expenditure without taking into account the increase of its means. This was especially shown by the results of the income tax. He went through the results of the several years, showing an increase of the wealth of the country of 12 per cent. in the twelve years between 1842 and 1853, and of 10½ per cent. in the six years from 1853 to 1859. No schedule showed a larger increase than that of the agriculturists, whose income had increased 19 per cent. Meanwhile the expenditure had increased in a still greater proportion. In the years from 1842 to 1852 it had increased four-and-a-half per cent., and in the years from 1852 to 1856 it increased 22½ per cent. The increase was still more evident in that expenditure, which was under the control of parliament, and which he might call the "optional expenditure." In that the increase in the last six years was not less than fifty eight per cent.—Recurring to the means of meeting the deficit, he owned that he was not satisfied with our system of expenditure. Still, all changes must, of necessity, be gradual. There were again commercial reforms and improvements. There were those who considered that these reforms ought to be kept for fair weather and a flourishing exchequer. Against that doctrine he earnestly protested. He declared, on the part of the government, that they were ready and prepared to go forward in commercial improvement. It was only by means of these reforms that the country was enabled to bear high taxation. Could the country have borne the high income tax of last half year if it had not been for increased taxation? He showed from figures that the relaxation and reform of the commercial system had given the country not only the disposition but the power to pay this, inasmuch as the revenues of the departments were increased as the duties were relaxed. It thus appeared that indirect taxation should be relaxed in favour of direct taxation, and it only remained to see upon what principle. The government did not at present intend to deal with tea and sugar. These were merely revenue duties and involved none of the complexities of differential duties. The labouring classes were more benefitted by an enlarged system of free trade than by relaxing individual duties, as creating higher price for labour. It was upon this principle the government intended to act. They proposed to retain the tea and sugar duties at the present rate for a year. He then gave an outline of the French commercial treaty. France reduced from July 1st, 1860, duties on coal. From October 1st, on iron. From December 1st, on tools. From June 1st, 1860, on goods manufactured from flax, hemp and jute. From October 1st, 1861, France removes all prohibitions on all English manufactured goods, placing on them an *advalorem* duty not exceeding 30 per cent. This maximum was after three years to be reduced to 25 per cent. On the other hand, England on her part abolishes immediately, and without exception, all duties on manufactured goods.—We reduce the duty on brandy from 15s per gallon to 8s. 2d., and on wine from 5s. 10d. to 3s. These are to be further reduced from April, 1861, upon a scale depending upon the strength of the wine. As to the effect of these reductions he estimated from wines relief to the consummers of £830,000, and a loss to revenue of £515000; on brandy a relief to the consumers of £446,000, and a loss to the revenue of £225,000; and the loss to the revenue on manufactured goods at £432,000. He declared that the treaty showed no subserviency to France. They had given nothing to France which they have not given as a rich gift to themselves, and they had made no sacrifice except what they would have made in any case under an enlightened system of trade. The old system had answered its purpose of political estrangement, but the new system answered its purpose by political amity. The union, which had been in former days between France and England a union of the government, should now be the union of the nations. He defended commercial treaties when not founded upon principles of exclusion, and gloried in avowing that the treaty was a consummation of free trade. He entered into an elaborate defence of the treaty, declaring that we should do equal good to ourselves and to France by the introduction of a liberal system, and declaring that wine, which, like tea in the last century, was the rich man's luxury, would, like tea, be the poor man's comfort. He denied that any of the duties repealed were revenue duties. As a proof of this, they were only opposed by interested parties. He entered at great length into the wine trade to show how injuriously the present system operated, and what good effect might be expected by the alteration. We had now done with France what we had been labouring to do for years past. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Cobden, who, as the apostle of free trade, had twice in his life achieved so much, so signal a triumph. He stated an immediate repeal of duties on French articles was not pressed by the French government. On the contrary, it was the device of our own. He then came to a supplementary reform in the Customs, giving a relief to the consumers of about a million, and a loss to the revenue of £910,000. He proposed to abolish the duties on Butter Cheese, Oranges, Eggs, and to reduce those on Timber, Currants and Hops. In return he proposed to levy on all articles exported or imported a registration duty of 1d per packet. It gave a great idea of the transactions of the country that this would produce £300,000 per annum. He further proposed to lay moderate charges upon certain warehousing proceedings performed in the Customs offices for the benefit of the importer. By this they expected £120,000. He then proposed a duty of 6s per cwt on chicory, as a protection to the coffee revenue. This, with an improvement on the coffee revenue, would produce £90,000. Again, he proposed a penny stamp on brokers' contracts, a threepenny stamp upon dock warrants, licences to eating-house to sell wine and beer. A reduction in game certificates which would increase the sale, granting those certificates for a few months at a reduced cost. To remove the exemption from stamps or on cheeks drawn to self. He likewise repealed some other small stamp exemptions, and thus he obtained an increase of £510,000 in the Customs, £386,000 in the Inland Revenue. With management they hoped to save £80,000 in Customs, and £36,000 in the Inland Revenue. The Total would be £981,000, thus compensating the second part of these Customs reforms. On the whole, including the loss on the French treaty, the new arrangements involved a loss of about £1,000,000. He next came to a yet larger item. He proposed to repeal the paper duty. That duty had already been condemned by a direct vote of that house. The actual duty not only operated unjustly against publications for the masses, but prevented the manufacture of paper from an enormous quantity of fibrous substances. So many articles might be made out of paper that a vast impulse would be given to rural labour. The Inland Revenue itself admitted that the present law was untenable, and fully agreed with the abolitionists that it ought to be repealed. The next repeal was that of the impressed stamp upon newspapers, which involved great trouble and inconvenience. For the convenience of the newspapers who paid a three-halfpenny stamp, he proposed to introduce a three-halfpenny book postage. He next proposed to abolish the hop credits, while, on the other hand, he reduced the duty, including the paper duty, which was a remission of £1,000,000; and, considering the increase of consumption, which he valued at £840,000 the total loss to the revenue would be £3,000,000 while the relief to the consumers would be £3,931,000.—Making farther allowances for the new charges and the saving in management, the net loss to the revenue would be £28,000. Thus, in the present year only, 46 articles remained on the tariff and only 44 would remain in 1861. The tariff would be relieved of all its remaining deformities. He had proposed to take up the hop and malt credits, which would give £1,400,000 to the Treasury in the present year. The account then stood thus for the present year—Expenditure £70,100,000; Income made actual law 60,700,000. From this deduct loss by remission of duty, which would reduce it to 58,692,000 but he proposed to retain the present tea and sugar duties, which raised the income to 60,692,000. This leaves a deficit of nine millions and a half. Against this there was the £140,000 of the malt and hop credits. To provide for the remainder he proposed an income tax of 10d in the pound on incomes about £150 and of 7d on incomes under that sum, which would produce £8,471,000 and thus completely fill up the deficiency. This tax and the present duties on tea and sugar continue only for the year. He concluded by a warm eulogium on the blessing of improved laws and a well-regulated finance.

A formal vote for imposing a duty on chicory was then proposed.

Mr. DISRAELI, commenting upon the vast consideration involved in the scheme, said that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone, to take it into consideration on Thursday was, most unreasonable, and asked for a fortnight at least.

After some discussion it was agreed the debate should take place on Monday week. The vote was agreed to. The house then went into a committee of supply, when,

Mr. M. HERBERT proposed a vote to make good the deficiency in certain army grants in the last year.

The vote was agreed to.

Some bills were forwarded a step, and the house adjourned at half-past eleven.

Armies, though always the supporters and tools of absolute power, for the time being, are always the destroyers of it, too; by frequently changing the hands in which they think proper to lodge it.

IMPROVED PATENT CAB.—A very desirable improvement has been effected in that most useful to all public conveyances, the common cab. Hitherto the jolting of the vehicle, and the continual shock, to which the passenger was subjected, more especially in travelling over rough roads, have been frequent sources of annoyance. These defects have prevented the cab from being so extensively used as it would otherwise have been. It is satisfactory to find that an effective remedy for these acknowledged imperfections has been discovered. Mr. J. Evans, a practical coach builder, of

The Independent.

"PRO REGINA ET PATRIA."

WEXFORD, WEDNESDAY, FEBUARBY 15. 1860,

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The future of Central Italy still hangs in uncertainty and doubt. The five points of the proposal of the English Government for the settlement of Italy submitted to Austria through Lord A. [LOFTUS, have not yet been replied to, the Count RECHBERG stating that they required the most serious consideration. France has also presented to Austria the same points. They propose that the States of Central Italy should be called on to vote again on the question of their annexation to Piedmont—that the principle of non-intervention should be recognised, and that in exchange for the points to be agreed to by Austria, Sardinia should be required to respect the Austrian dominion in Venetia. To the proposition of non-intervention the French Government gives its implicit adherence. The proposition that the French troops quit the Roman States and Lombardy is acceded to by the Imperial Government, on conditions, such as that Rome is not evacuated until the Holy See is secured from danger—nor the Lombard provinces until the agreement, either tacid or avowed, of the Great Powers shall have guaranteed the new organisation of Italy. The third point, as to Venetia, does not excite any objections—but at the same time it must be left open to consider any concession which Austria may at a future time offer with regard to Venetia. In treating of the fourth proposition, viz., that the KING of Sardinia be invited by the Government of France and Great Britain, acting in concert, to send no troops into Central Italy until the different States have by a vote of their assemblies after a new election, solemnly declared their wishes, and if these assemblies pronounce in favour of annexation, France and Great Britain shall not any longer oppose the entry o Sardinian troops. M. THOUVENEL enlarges upon the fruitless endeavours which France has made for several months to carry out the Treaty of Zurich in all its provisions—but (he remarks), whatever be our opinion upon the value of the combination in which the British Government takes the initiative, we regard ourselves morally obliged to previously open negotiations upon it with the Austrian Court. We must maintain the loyalty of the EMPEROR and the sincerity of his policy above suspicion, and we could not to day, in the presence of the stipulations of Villafranca and Zurich, pledge ourselves in a formal manner. If the inefficacy of our counsels and of our proceedings has shown us the impossibility of re-establishing the authority of the deposed Princes we are not the less bound to prevent any false interpretation, and to remove all doubts, in first redeeming the word of France in loyal explanations to the Court of Austria. Moreover, we should not forget that we but lately invited Russia and Prussia to join in a Congress, the meeting of which seemed to assure at once an understanding between the Powers and to prepare the solution of the questions which would have been submitted to its deliberations. It has not been our fault that Europe so assembled was not called to consecrate a definitive arrangement, and we should fear to expose ourselves to wound natural susceptibilities, if, finding ourselves brought now by the force of events to another point of view, we were to abstain from pointing out to the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin the new situation created for us by imperious circumstances, and if we were to neglect to convince them of the necessity of seeking more practical means of regulating the questions which cannot, without danger, be left very much longer in suspense. I have then replied (continued M. THOUVENEL) to Lord COWLEY as to the fourth proposition, that the Government of the EMPEROR before pronouncing upon it, believes it indispensable to explain and to justify its situation with the Court of Austria on the one hand, and with that of Prussia and Russia on the other. The English Ambassador appeared to me to appreciate the motives which impose this line of conduct upon the Imperial Government, and I have confidence that the English Government will recognise its justice and force. The reception which we have given to its first three propositions will prove, if it were necessary, the sentiments in which we have received its overtures; and it cannot have any doubt as to our sincere desire to combine the solutions which the situation of Central Italy calls for and persists."

In the above words of M. THOUVENEL there is an openness of opinion and a bold declaration of action, it would be desirable other Great Powers had thought well to indulge in. The Congress has not been broken off by the act or will of the EMPEROR of the French, who from the first has shown a desire to submit all the future arrangements to the other Powers, but he has not been met with similar feelings.

From Prussia we collect a degree of hesitating policy, even whilst giving in adhesion to the proposals in the main. Although she accepts them as the basis of a future agreement between the Great Powers, the Prussian Cabinet, nevertheless, declares beforehand that it could not approve of any combinations which might be in opposition to the principle of legitimacy upon which the Prussian monarchy is founded. It is supposed that Prussia will make a similar reservation.

Accounts from Rome state the MAZZINI party to be very active, and attempts had been made to get up a demonstration by it, but General GUYON had taken such measures as to prevent any manifestations. Numerous detachments of French soldiers patrol the streets during the night. His HOLINESS afterwards traversed a great part of the city, and as he passed up the promenade of the Pincian Hill, where the crowd was greatest, he was enthusiastically cheered. Trade, however, was stagnant, strangers were leaving the city, and bankruptcies were increasing.

Despatches from Madrid announce that Tetuan has been taken by the Spaniards, after a battle fought on the 4th, in which the Spaniards lost ten officers and one hundred and fifty men killed, and fifty three officers and seven hundred and eleven men wounded. Eight hundred large tents, forming the five encampments of the enemy, fifty pieces of artillery, numerous camels and all the other equipages of the Moorish army were captured. The brothers of the EMPEROR took to flight, and a summons having been transmitted to the enemy to surrender Tetuan within twenty four hours, a deputation from the city came into the Spanish camp to beg mercy, as the Mussulmans had commenced pillage and slaughter in the town. The division of General RIOS entered after experiencing a savage opposition from the marauders and were received with joy by the general inhabitants. The latest accounts say that Marshal O'DONNELL judges it useless to pursue the Moors into the interior. Great popular rejoicings had taken place at Madrid in consequence of the news—congratulations poured in to the QUEEN, who has issued a decree nominating Marshal O'DONNELL Duke of Tetuan, and raising him to the rank of a Grandee of Spain.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPLY OF AUSTRIA TO THE ENGLISH PROPOSITIONS.

Le Nord says that the above document has reached Paris. Count Rechberg states that Austria cannot retreat from the engagements of France at Zurich, and therefore cannot admit *de jure* facts contrary to those engagements and the treaty between France and Austria. He observes that if the treaty of Zurich is respected in Venetia, why should it not be respected in the Italian Duchies? If the propositions of England are carried out, it is a great experiment that is about to be made in Central Italy.—Austria will not oppose that experiment by force of arms, convinced that events will not fail soon to give support to the cause of right, and justify Austria.

A Vienna journal explains that the suspension of the sale of cavalry and artillery horses is caused by the present extremely low prices of horses, and the expectation that prices will be better in spring.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, FEB. 7.—A disturbance, caused by the address of the Pope, has taken place among the students, but resulted in no serious consequences. The Pope has approved of the firmness of General Goyon. The alienation of Roman Consols continues. A foreign loan of 50,000,000f. is spoken of.

ROME, FEB 10.—In a proclamation General Goyon expresses a hope that the Carnival will pass off without any disturbances. The Papal government has arrested the supposed leader of the late manifestations. The furlough granted to French soldiers has been suspended.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

TETUAN, Feb. 9—To day Marshal O'Donnell made a reconnaisance on the road to Fez, about two miles from Tetuan. General Prim has also directed a reconnaisance towards another point. The debris of the Moroccan army are scattered on the different roads leading to Fez and Tangiers.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, Monday—The Royal Mail steamer Africa arrived in the Mersey to day from New York with dates to the 1st February. She had 32 passengers on board, and 535,000 dols. in specie. On the 1st the Africa passed a screw steamer bound W, supposed to be the City of Manchester. No speaker had been elected, but the last vote taken on 31st January showed that Mr. Pennington was the favourite, as that gentleman only wanted one vote to be elected. The numbers were:—Pennington, 116; McClernard, 91; necessary to a choice, 117.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

PARIS, Feb. 3—Notwithstanding what some journals may say, no answer has yet been received from the Austrian Government, and it is doubtful if the expected answer will in any sense go at first into the Italian question.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—"The *Gazette de France* has received a second warning for an article signed by its editor, M. Loudix. The warning states that the author of the article, in discussing the history of France, calumniates the great act by which Napoleon I. re-established public worship in France.

"It is stated that the news published by a Belgian paper, that an official reply to Austria to the English proposal for a settlement of the Italian question had arrived, is false."

"The Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany has arrived at Paris, where the Dictator Farini is likewise.

"ST. PETERSBURGH, Feb. 12.—Prince Gortschakoff has informed the French Government that Russia does not consider the English proposals to be altogether a satisfactory solution of the Italian difficulties, and that an understanding could only result from a Conference of the Five Great Powers. It is said that the French Emperor has expressed to Prince Gortschakoff the readiness of his Government to consider the proposal of Russia.

"MADRID, February 13—Marshal O'Donnell announces, in an order of the day, that he will continue offensive operations until the enemy shall ask mercy of Spain, and until reprisals have been taken for the insults of the enemy and an indemnity obtained for the sacrifices of Spain.

"The trophies of Tetuan have arrived, and received with enthusiasm.

"The Spanish Government, in conformity with the authority of the Cortes, is about to issue notes to the amount of 200,000,000 reals, the payment of which is to be ensured by the payment of national property.

"The Spanish Cabinet will consent to no proposals of peace from Morocco until Tangiers has been taken, against which place military operations are to commence immediately.

"VIENNA, February 13—The reforms promised in the ministerial programme are about to be granted. Every province will receive a separate constitution and administration, according to the wants of the different nationalities."

THE MILITIA.

The first detachment of the Royal Limerick Militia left Portsmouth on the 10th inst, the second will follow in a few days. It is to be disembodied on the 26th proximo. The Royal City Dublin regiment, (Queen's Own) has also received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice, to Dublin, for the purpose of being disembodied early next month.

THE TWO VICEROYS.—The conclusion of this interesting and instructive subject will be found in our first page.

NEW ROSS PLOUGHING MATCH.—We are constrained to keep over the particulars of this match until Saturday

HONESTY REWARDED.—Mr. PATRICK SINNOTT, a respectable farmer, residing at Rathmacnee, left Wexford on Saturday evening, with his horse and car, for home, having previously placed in the latter some shop goods, consisting of cloth, calico &c., in value £1 14s. When he arrived at Rathmacnee, he missed the goods; but lost no time in giving notice to the Constabulary, in the meantime, a young lad named JOHN BRIEN, of John-street, brought them to that active officer, Head Constable HARDING, having found them near the Parting Roads. The owner, on the recommendation of Mr. HARDING, rewarded BRIEN with a sum of five shillings.

A case will come on at the Petty Sessions this day, respecting property that was lost, amounting to £10 in value; but as the finder acted differently from BRIEN, by retaining what did not belong to him, we shall not prejudge the issue.

SHIP NEWS.

At four o'clock, on Sunday morning, the Austrian barque, *Jellica* Captain Lucca A. Martinolif, from Silloth, Scotland, for Trieste, Austria, with a cargo of coals, struck on Blackwater Bank. Two boats were immediately launched, and the Captain and whole crew, consisting of thirteen men, arrived safely on shore at Ballyconigar; they were immediately taken to the house of Mr. James Murphy, where they were treated with exemplary kindness.—The vessel is expected to become a complete wreck. A boat manned by thirteen of the countrymen, with three of the sailors, went out in search of a box containing some money, which had drifted away; they succeeded in finding it, and after returning on shore, it was deposited in the hands of the Parish Priest, who sent for the captain, in order to make arrangements for compensating the boat's crew. The box, on being opened, was found to contain £28. £5 were handed to the boat's crew, and with true Christian spirit, £1 was given for the chapel. The ship's crew, including the captain, were provided with refreshments by our humane P.P. Mr. Harper arrived here about one o'clock, and has taken the necessary steps to communicate with the owners, and provide for the wants of the crew.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Blackwater, 13th February, '60.

OPPOSITION TO THE BUDGET.

Although Mr. GLADSTONE introduced his projected fiscal burdens to the notice of the House of Commons in those silvery tones, and fervid eloquence, for which the Right Hon. Gentleman has won an universal reputation, still the menaced imposition of 10d in the pound, as a standing income tax, will be received throughout Ireland with feelings of the deepest hostility and disappointment. In England a number of interests, that will be seriously injured by the scheme of Mr. GLADSTONE, are marshalling their forces, with the view of upsetting the whole project; and it is quite possible, that such a contingency may arise, as will cause him to give way to some other mode of sustaining the State Coach, than that which has just been distilled from the alembic of his fruitful brain. The leaders of the opposition however, are not very sanguine in their expectations of breaking up the Government on the question; but they hope that such a combination may be formed outside doors, as will cause such modifications in the general scheme, as to alter the main principles of the measure. Be that as it may, the movement taken in advance—or rather in accordance with the policy of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL—can never retrograde, and whoever be Minister—free trade, the abolition of the duty that clogs the literature of the age, and the abrogation of those imposts that diminish the comforts of the humbler classes, must form the basis of his policy. The English Press seems pleased with the Budget, on the whole—but it does not enter into the feelings of Irishmen, or their capability of sustaining those burdens which are only feather weight on the shoulders of the rich and plethoric country with which we are incorporated. Let us hear their opinions:—

The *Daily News* says—If any one wants to know why the income tax still lingers, the answer is that we spend £13,000,000 a-year more than we spent in 1853. If anybody has been persuaded that the renewed income tax is a consequence of the French Treaty, let him refer to the balance sheet of 1860, with its enormous deficit of £9,400,000 with the income tax and war duties on tea and sugar, even with all the present duties on imports from France maintained at their present rates.

The *Star* reiterates that but for the addition of 10 or £12,000,00 within six years to our military expenditure, there would be a surplus sufficient to carry out the stipulations of the treaty, and to extend them to all the world, besides abolishing the paper duty.

The *Post* says we extend free trade by a commercial treaty, and by abolishing several of the worst indirect duties we impose certain small charges of the least onerous kind; we take up the malt and hop credits, and with the exception of the addition for the year of 1d to the income tax, we have the other taxes just where they were before.

The *Times* is of the opinion that all circumstances considered, parliament cannot take on itself to annul the treaty by refusing its aid towards the fulfilment of its conditions, and trusts that Mr. Gladstone will succeed in his noble attempt to give to our tariff complete simplicity.

The *Herald* says—"We have reason to believe that a meeting of Earl Derby's supporters will take place at his Lordship's residence on Wednesday next. It is therefore impossible to state until after that day what course the Conservative party in the House of Commons will take with respect to the Budget. All statements on the matter are mere surmises."

THE RECENT WILL CASE.

Rowe v. *Murphy*.—In this case, we are happy to state that there did not exist the slightest grounds for impeaching the validity of the will; and we observed with much pleasure in the Dublin papers, that the Judge paid the highest compliment to the Rev. PATRICK PRENDERGAST, of Askamore, who gave evidence in support of the will. The rev. gentleman is nephew of the testator, Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, and of the late lamented Dr. MURPHY the enlightened Bishop of this Diocese; and all who know him feel that he would not allow himself to be identified with any transaction that did not bear the impress of the strictest honor and rectitude.

Counsel for Plaintiff—J. E. Walsh, L.L.D. and Q.C., Edward Sullivan, Q.C. and Dr. Gibbon. Solicitor—L. W. Corcoran, Esqrs. For Defendants, Sergeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Thomas Ball, L.L.D. and Q.C., and L. N. Nunn. Solicitor—H. P. Woodrooffe, Esqrs.

INGENIOUS LARCENY.—Two accomplished dealers in firewood, Warren and another (whose name is yet unknown), have been captured for stealing growing thorn quicks from the different hedges in their line of depredation. It appears that they are dealers in the article; but continue to pull up the very quicks they sell to one person, after they are planted, to the next that might require them. Head-Constable HARDING and Acting-Constable CUMMINS, suspecting that all was not right, kept a sharp eye on them for the last six weeks, and at last caught them in their own trap, to be dealt with according to law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

DEAR SIR,—In your journal of yesterday there appeared a letter taken from the *Waterford News*, signed "Wexfordian," the writer of which, in a few brief words, ably shows the position in which the so called "popular member" has placed himself, notwithstanding all the efforts that he and his amiable supporters—the Editor of the *People*, and its bosh correspondents—make to explain away the acceptance of the briefs for the forests, woods, &c. The correspondent of your contemporary has named Mr. Cliffe and Sir James Power, two honorable gentlemen, for the representation of our county; but why reject our late member Mr. John Hatchell, who was so attentive and diligent for our interests, who was always at his post in the hour of need, who so nobly upheld every measure beneficial to our nation and its religion, and likewise opposed all things likely to be injurious to our country. I firmly believe that Mr. Hatchell would now be the faithful representative of our county, had it not been for the dishonest schemes of Mr. M'Mahon and his party, so plainly exhibited by the "Enniscorthy Man," and I hope that the electors of this county will not allow themselves to be tricked again by the sham "Independent Oppositionists," but that they will rally round our former representative who has been before tried and found worthy of the honorable position in which his constituents placed him, and repair the fatal fault committed at the last election, caused by the unworthy insinuations of the "leaders of the people" and their spokesman—the proprietor of that abusive journal, truly demonstrated by you "the modern Paddy Kelly's budget," who is well known for his anti-liberal principles.

As it is expected that a general election will take place early this year, I would advise the honorable liberal electors of this county to be "up and stirring," and to remember the ever memorable words of the immortal O'Connell—"Irishmen should never submit to be slaves of Orange Tory administration. They grossly miscalculate who think we shall." These words are worthy of being engraved on the heart of every true Irishman, who entertains one spark of nationality, and especially at the present day, when there are some Irishmen to be found who support the Tories' anti-national party under the cloak of "Independent Opposition."

Yours truly,

RUPERT.

9th February, 1860.

PROGRESS OF OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT.

35, Eccles Street, Feb. 9, 1860.

MR. EDITOR—In the year 1854, I was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons on public houses. Among other questions which I was asked, the chairman put the following in reference to a Maine Liquor Law:—

"Do you think that public sentiment would sanction such a change of law in Ireland?"

To which I replied, "I can best answer that question by stating that I have repeatedly said of late, within the last twelve months, that if we had universal suffrage in Ireland we would carry the MaineLaw in twelve months: that is my opinion."

Since I gave that evidence the Council of the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of all traffic in intoxicating liquors, as common beverages, decided on the propriety of applying to Parliament for a Permissive Bill; by which it is intended to submit the entire question to the judgment of public opinion. The advocates of this measure are constantly asked, "What is this Permissive Bill, about which we hear so much?" This question we are anxious fully to answer. We desire to make the contemplated measure as plain as possible to the mind of every one of our fellow-citizens: it is to the unbiassed and enlightened suffrage of all that we refer it, and therefore we wish all to be fully cognizant of the object we have in view, and of the means by which we hope to secure it.

By a Permissive Bill we mean an act which will refer to the people the question, whether the traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be continued or put an end to. At present licenses are granted by magistrates for carrying on the trade. We desire to transfer this authority to the people, and the proposed mode of submitting the question to their decision is as follows:—

That an act of Parliament shall be passed authorising the various municipalities and boroughs in the United Kingdom to take the question into their consideration, by requisition to their Chief Magistrate; and if any of them shall, on a clear majority of two-thirds of those who may be entitled to vote, arrive at the conclusion that the said traffic is a nuisance which should be suppressed, such decision will be carried into effect, but not otherwise.

We think that no reasonable objection can be made to this mode of operation. If the people wish for the liquor, they may have it to the end of time. If an immense majority of them vote it a mischief and a nuisance, there can be no wrong done in carrying out their wishes.

The trade is now, and has ever been, restrained by law, on the ground that it was a business dangerous to the well-being of society. Our wish is that it shall be subjected in future to the full test of public opinion. If it appear that pauperism, and crime, and misery, and heavy taxation follow in its train, as surely as the shadow follows substance; or if, on the contrary, it is proved to be a traffic which promotes happiness in a greater ratio than wretchedness, there can be nothing unreasonable in the desire in either case to submit its claims to the decision of the people. If it had been always a free trade, in which every man might embark at his pleasure, some objection might be made to this procedure; but such is not the case. It has ever been a trade subjected to supervision, and the time either has arrived, or is fast approaching, in which such supervision will be made much more stringent than it has yet been. In proof of this opinion I submit the following facts to your readers, and "facts are stubborn things that cannot be refuted."

In order to test the progress of opinion on this important question, public meetings have been held during the past two or three years all over the United Kingdom: and in no single instance has any serious opposition been offered to our proposed measure; it has met with all but universal approval. But a still closer test of public opinion on the subject has been taken in a house to house canvass, which has been conducted in the following effective way. A printed paper, requesting parties to state whether they were in favour of, against, or neutral, regarding the measure was left at each house, and called for in a few days. The results are as follow, so far as the plan has yet been carried out:—109 places, comprising large and small towns, and districts of some of the largest cities, have been canvassed, and 157,041 written replies of adults have been received; of these, 120,566 were in favour of the Permissive Bill, 25,498 were neutral, and 10,977 were against.

I was not far astray in my opinion, when I said, in 1854, that the people were in favour of such a legislative measure as would save them from the untold miseries of the liquor traffic.

A canvass has not yet been made in Dublin, but the council have it in prospect. Two causes have heretofore postponed it. One is the want of funds necessary for the purpose; this difficulty I expect the liberality of our citizens will soon obviate. The other cause of delay is the need of a few volunteers who would be willing to perform the arduous duty of leaving the notices, and calling for them again from house to house. If we get sufficient funds, we will pay for the performance of these duties.

I shall just state one other fact, and then conclude this letter. The subject of the Permissive Bill was brought again under the notice of the British Association at their meeting in Aberdeen, in September last, by the Rev. William Caine, and I have been informed that his paper was received with as much, if not more favour, than any other communication read on that occasion. He was repeatedly cheered, and thanks were unanimously voted him by the economic section of the society.

Facts are valuable and must be read by us with interest, whether they be in accordance with, or in opposition to, our individual opinions.

I have now, Mr. Editor, given, I trust, some interesting statements regarding the "PROGRESS OF OPINION," on the subject I have brought under the notice of your numerous readers, and I remain, my dear Sir, respectfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

ORIGINAL POETRY

A REQUIEM FOR MACAULEY.

Another of our gifted sons has passed
The dark mysterious portal, where no eye
Of mortal mould can pierce; and where the wings
Of bright imagination powerless droop.
A nation's sorrow bathes his obsequies,
With chastened lustre; as the soft morn beams
Playing round a lone church-yard, invests
Its cairns of dark mortality, with much
Of loveliness sublime, transient, no doubt,
But for the time so strangely beautiful.
A kindred soul demands a kindred grave;
And they, his peers in rank, if not in fame,
Have mourning borne him to a noble tomb,
And laid him down 'mid anthems grandly swelling.
Along the sacred nave, hallowed by those
That once as great, and gifted as himself,
Sleep peacefully. And there he resteth now,

Another jewel, in a Nation's crown,
Another slumberer, with all honors laid
Amid the noblest dust our land can boast.
But his fame dies not; as a stately ship
May leave the harbour where she anchored long,
And outward sails towards her fair, distant home,
And eyes regretful watch, altho' she leaves
The valuable freight she came to bring.
And so 'twill be with him, the freightage rich
Of that deep gifted mind, that sang the lays
Of ancient Rome. His country's annals traced,
With a rare wielded few, that still remains,
Altho' the nervous hand that hold the pen
By genius guided—powerless lieth now.
All may bring leaves to form the laurel wreath
A grateful country lays upon his tomb,
And mine tho' scarce deserving of the name
The object hallows.

ESTELLE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

ARRIVED.

Feb 11—Swift, Cousins, coals, Newport.
Petrel, Connor, do Llannelly.
Fire Fly. (a Thomas, gen cargo, Bristol.
12—Brothers, Bolger, coals, Saundersfort.
Mariner, Bent, do Ayr.
Samuel Dixon, Wickham, do Newport.
Jewess, Marley, do Llannelly.
Rambler, Murphy, do Cardiff.
Jemima, Lambert, wheat, Dublin.
13—I'll Try, Devereux, coals, Irvine.
Gazelle, Carty, do Newport.
Caroline, Lewis, slates, Bangor.

SAILED

11—Hope, Furlong, malt, Dublin.
Charles Walker, Hutchinson do. do.
Columbine, Hughes, do do.
J. P. Taylor, Rowe, ballast, Milford.
Denis Carty, Bent, do Llannelly.
Handy, Rossiter, barley, Gloster.
11—Fire Fly, Thomas, gen cargo, Bristol.

GOREY UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board was held on Saturday last. The following Guardians were in attendance:—

Messrs. Percy Magan, J.P., Guinness, J.P., Warren, and Butler.

The Chair was taken by

JAMES S. SCOTT, Esq.,

Balance on Treasurer's account, £1781 8s 10½.

Weekly return of Adult Paupers and Children at present in the Workhouse.

Men, 51; Women, 114; Children from nine to fifteen, 33; do. from five to nine, 24; do. from two to five, 24, Infants, 28; Total 274.

Number in Infirmary, 113; in Fever Hospital. 6.

General average cost, 1s 11¼d; Workhouse Infirmary, 2s 3¾d; Fever Hospital, 4s 3¼d; Cost of 4 lbs. loaf, 5¾d.

NUMBER ON EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Ardamine, 6; Ballooghter, 6; Ballycanew, 11; Ballycllis, 1; Ballybeg, 3; Ballygarret, 4; Ballylarkin, 1; Ballynestragh, 5; Cahore, 5; Coolgreney, 3; Courtown, 13; Forde, 8; Gorey, 58; Huntingtown, 4; Kilcomb, 22; Kilgorman, 3; Killenagh, 11; Killincooley, 1; Kilmahoe, 1; Limerick, 5; Monamolin, 5; Monaseed, 8; Rossnogue, 7; Wells, 12; Wingfield, 1; Union at Large, 70. Not located, 0; Total, 272.

MASTER'S REPORT.

Master reports that Captain Hamilton P.L.I., visited the House on Wednesday.

There are only wheat carrots and turnips that will do another week—would recommend pea meal for the soup instead.—One sack to be ordered.

Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners stating that the Guardians had no power to appoint Doctor Weldon to the Coolgraney Dispensary district. The appointment rested with the Committee of Management. After the admission of a few paupers the Board adjourned.

WEXFORD POOR LAW UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Guardians of this Union was held on Saturday last. There were present, in the following order:—

Messrs. Francis Leigh, J.P., George Dixon, N. Sinnott, Robert Clifford, Stephen Furlong, Patrick Fortune, Patrick Lacey, John Thomas, Patrick Lambert, Richard Codd, James Howlin and James R. Crosbie.

The chair was taken by

Mr. W. DAVIS,

and subsequently by JOHN WALSH, Esq., J.P. & D.V.C.

The minutes of last day's proceedings were read and confirmed.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining from previous week, 473; Admitted during the week, 26; Discharged, 30; Died, 0; In Infirmary, 92; In Fever Hospital, 8; In Lunatic Ward, 11; Total on 11th February 1860, 468. Corresponding week, 1859, 464; Increase, 4.

Cost of Provisions received during week, .. £38 9 6
Cost of Provisions consumed ,, .. 50 9 9

Average cost in Infirmary, 2s 7½d; in Fever Hospital, 5s 0d; General Average, 1s 11d½; Expenditure, £50 9s 9d; Lodged, £73 17s 0d; Paid, £76 10s 8d. Balance, in favour, £1742 16s 1d; Uncollected, £975 8s 5d.

NAMES OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, WITH THE NUMBER OF INMATES ON EACH.

Wexford, 193; Ardcavan, 8; Ardcolm, 9; Artramont 7; Kilpatrick, 5; Aughwilliam, 0; Ballymitty, 7; Carrig, 5; Forth, 5; Glynn, 3; Harperstown 8 Killurin, 3; Kilbride, 5; Taghmon, 23; Whitechurch, 8; Drinagh, 6; Killinick, 10; Kilscoran 5; Lady's Island, 3; Mayglass, 9; Rosslare, 5; Rathaspeck, 4; St. Helen's, 1; Tacumshane, 7; Bridgetown, 3; Kilmore, 8; Kilcowan, 2; Newcastle 3; Tomhaggard, 2; Bannow, 3; Duncormack, 5; Harristown 2; Killag 0; Union at Large 100; Total, 468.

LODGMENTS.

Mr. Roche, Wexford, - - - 20 0 0
Mr. Roche, - - - 41 15 0
Mr. Rea, - - - 12 4 0

LETTERS.

A letter was read from the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union, enclosing the following copy of a resolution adopted by the Board:—"That inasmuch as at least ninety five per cent of the paupers of this Workhouse are Roman Catholics, we are of opinion that at least one of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland ought to be of the same religious persuasion as the enormous majority of the paupers and ratepayers."

No order made by the Board on the subject.

Letter read from John Hatchell, Esq., addressed to C. A. Walker, Esq., Chairman of the Board, stating that he was directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial of the Wexford Poor Law Guardians on the subject of the proposed Lunatic Asylum for the County of Wexford.

On the motion of Mr. P. Lambert, seconded by Mr Crosbie—The Clerk was directed to make out a return of the number of attendances of each Guardian from the 25th of March last.

Mr. N. Sinnott gave notice of motion, that on that day fortnight he would move that Monahan and child be discharged from Bannow division and placed on any other division the Guardians may think that she is properly chargeable to.

The Board shortly after adjourned.

SHILLELAGH UNION.

Number in House last week 181; admitted 6; born 0; discharged 4; died 2; remaining 181; corresponding number last year 202; in Infirmary, 39; in Fever Hospital, 6; Total sick, 45; average cost, 1s 11d. Infirmary, 2s 3¾d.; Fever Hospital 3s 3¼d; Balance in Treasurer's hands, £675 3s 8d.

ENNISCORTHY UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board was held on Thursday last. The following Guardians were present.

Messrs. T. Pounder, W. A. LeHunte, G. Hore, J. Bolger, J. Doyle, sen., J. Lett, L. Doran, J. Warren, M. Doyle, and J. Doyle, jun.

The Chair was occupied by

W. MACUTCHEN, Esq.,

and subsequently by Right Hon. Lord CAREW.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining from previous Saturday, 341; Admitted during the week, 17; Discharged, 9; Died in Workhouse Infirmary, 0; in Fever Hospital, 0; number in Infirmary, 79; do. in Fever Hospital, Enniscorthy, 5; do, Newtownbarry, 4; do. Oulart, 0.

Remaining in Workhouse 4th Feb., 1860, 349; do. corresponding week last year, 350; Decrease, 1.

FINANCE.

Cost of provisions &c., consumed during the week, - - - £36 0 6½
Consumed same week last year, - - 34 15 7
General Average cost, 2s 0d; Do. in Infirmary, 3s 2d; Do. in Fever Hospital, 4s 0d.
Received by Treasurer during the week, £ 72 15 5
Paid, - - - 173 14 11
Balance in favour of the Union, - - 672 6 7
Rates remaining uncollected, - - 1257 10 1

There are four cases in receipt of out-door-relief, at an expenditure of 14s weekly.

MASTER'S REPORT.

That as Mr. Alexander has sent sacks for the mangold seeds, he would suggest that a committee be appointed to examine same, and see that they are equal to sample sent.

Ordered—A committee consisting of Messrs. Bolger, Hore, and Lett, were appointed to inspect the mangold seed, who reported it equal to sample.

COMMISSIONERS' LETTERS.

No 1.—Objecting to the appointment of Patrick Kelly, as Schoolmaster to the Workhouse, on the grounds of his age being but 18 years, and of his having been only a monitor previously; suggesting that the Guardians give an increase of salary from that proposed, namely £20 a year, in order to obtain the services of an efficient Schoolmaster.

Moved by Mr. Lett and seconded by Mr. Pounder—That the salary of the Schoolmaster be fixed at £25 per annum.

Moved by Mr. Bolger and seconded by Mr. Doran—That the salary of the schoolmaster be fixed at £22, a year, which having been put from the chair was carried, and the Clerk directed to advertise for tenders for that office to be considered on the 23rd inst.

No. 2. From the Registrar General thanking the Board for the trouble in reference to the returns of the estimated average produce of the crops of 1859.

No 3. Informing the Returning Officer of the union that they had forwarded 150 copies of the Notice of Election of Guardians for the year ended 25th March.

No 4. Calling the attention of the Board to that portion of the Master's report of the 2nd inst., relative to the insufficiency of the supply of shoes for the present number of pauper inmates.

Ordered—That the Master now states that the necessary arrangements have been made for a supply of shoes to the inmates.

ORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Board proceeded to consider the applications for admission to the Workhouse and Fever Hospitals of the Union, which were of the usual class.

Ordered—That Richard Hurley, charged on Edermine, and Thomas Delaney, on Newtownbarry, be discharged from those divisions, and entered upon the Union at Large.

A letter was read from the Fever Hospital Committee at Newtownbarry, stating that the hospital required repairs after the late storm, and enclosed two tenders for the work, one at £2 12s 6d., and the other at £2 15s.

Ordered—That as the present season is too early and unfit to get all the repairs done, we authorise Mr. Macutchen, who lives at Newtownbarry, to get the roof done, so as to keep out rain, to the extent of 15s. for the present.

A letter was read from the Vice Chairman regretting he is obliged to absent himself for a week, having had to visit a near relative in France who is very ill. He recommended the Board strongly to memorial the Lord Lieutenant in favour of the erection of a County Asylum, and the formation of this County into a separate district; also to petition parliament for extension of the law of affiliation to this country same as exists in England.

Ordered—The chairman has undertaken to carry out those suggestions on next Board day.

A letter was read from the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin, enclosing the following copy of a resolution adopted by the Board:—"That, inasmuch as at least ninety five per cent of the paupers of this Workhouse are Roman Catholics, we are of opinion that at least one of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland ought to be of the same religious persuasion as the enormous majority of the paupers and ratepayers.

Moved by Mr. Hore and seconded by Mr. Doyle—that this Board adopt the terms of the resolution of the North Dublin Union, in the hope it will tend to allay the unpleasant feeling now existing through Ireland on that question.

The Board proceeded to open tenders to supply 100 yards of linen for shirting and accepted one at 8d. per yard from Mr. Myles Doran.

The Master submitted for inspection the suits of clothing for boys and girls leaving the Workhouse as directed on last Board day.

A tender to get up the partition in the Dining Hall was opened and laid aside for consideration on next Board day.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SATURDAY.

Reed v. *Foster*.—Mr. Brewster Q.C., said:—This is a cause petition for redemption of several lands, situate in the county of Wexford, by the mortgagee. The petition states that the lands are held by lease from the defendant, a Mr. William Orme Foster, to George Glascott, for three lives (all in being) and a long term of years; that a mortgage of the lands had been executed by Glascott to plaintiff—that the lands had been held by Miss Glascott, daughter of the mortgagor, as tenant, under the Court, that an arrear of rent having accrued due, the defendant brought his ejectment, and got possession under the Habere, on the 24th of February last—that the six months for the tenant's redemption had expired, that on motion before Master Litton, on the 11th of Nov. last, the Sub Lessee was ordered to pay up the arrear due on the lands, to enable the mortgagee to redeem them within this nine months,—the Sub-Lessee thereupon getting a new lease at a reduced rent—that accordingly the sub-lessee having complied with the order, and paid over the rent to the Solicitor of the mortgagee, that gentleman waited on the Messrs. Barrington the Solicitors for the defendant on the 33rd day of Nov. last, and handed to them on the part of the mortgagee not only the entire rents due up to the execution of the habere, but a year's rent, which had subsequently fallen due, and the full amount of costs as claimed by defendant's attorney, the whole amounting to £614 7s, and this, notwithstanding that the mortgagee was entitled to credit for a very large sum, realized by the defendant for the nine months he held the lands in his own possession, amounting, as he himself by his answering affidavit admits, to upwards of £100.—The tender is confessed by the defendant, and one would suppose that enough had been done to satisfy the most obdurate and hard-hearted landlord. Now, with all these facts admitted as they are, your Lordship will naturally ask, what possible defence can be raised? Yet, my lord, there is a defence raised, and one of a nature the most extraordinary and unprecedented that has ever been attempted in a court of justice. "True" says the defendant and his solicitor, "the entire rent and costs have been tendered by the solicitor for the mortgagee, but then we wonthink it was the money of the mortgagee—but of the lessee, or his daughter the sub-lessee, and therefore we refuse to receive it, and claim the lands as forfeited for want of redemption."

Lord Chancellor—I protest I never heard of such a case as this before.

Mr Brewster—It is a most unfounded, unrighteous and unparralleled attempt on the part of a landlord, to work out a forfeiture for his own ends. I do not feel called on to cite authorities to shew your lordship, that we are entitled to sustain the prayer of our petition, and that an account may be taken in the words of the statute of the sums realised by the landlord while he held the lands in his own possession.

Lord Chancellor—It is not at all necessary that the money should be the actual money of the mortgagee, in fact, in nine cases of out of ten, he does not redeem with his own money at all.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., (with him Mr. Mayne), for the defendant, contended, that unless his Lordship was prepared to hold, that there was no distinction between tenants' and mortgagees' redemption, this petition must be dismissed.—Here it is evident, the money was tendered by the tenant, and this suit is merely brought under disguise of the mortgage; that the money was the money of Miss Glascott, or her friends, is evident, both from the order of Master Litton, and the fact, that her counsel, Mr. Nunn, who obtained that order, attended with Mr. Brownrigg, when the money was tendered on the part of the mortgagee, this, therefore, is plainly her suit, and not that of the mortgagee, who has no interest in it, and the

Chancellor held that it was the duty of Mr. Bianconi to have guarded the interests of Mrs. Luther, the *cestui que* trust, rather than have sustained her husband when he was in difficulties by large advances of money. By doing the latter Mr. Bianconi placed himself in the position of a creditor of Mr. Luther, and it became his interest to sustain him.—If it was a third party who made advances to Mr. Luther, Mr. Bianconi, as trustee, would not have felt himself exonerated from protecting the rights of Mrs. Luther. The latter should not be held bound by the deed of release, and the matter should go into the Master's office for the necessary account.

EXCHEQUER NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Baron and a special jury.)

Codd v. *Cranfield.*—His Lordship charged the jury in this case at considerable length. He read a great portion of the evidence, and commented on it, pointing out the parts of it directly bearing on the case. The jury retired at half-past four o'clock, and after an absence of about two hours, came into court and handed down a verdict for the plaintiff for £1,184 15s., the full amount claimed.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The Right Honorable J. D. Fitzgerald, the Attorney-General has accepted the vacant seat on the bench, caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Perrin. The Solicitor-General (Richard Deasy, Esq., M.P.), will, as a matter of coure, be promoted to the office of Attorney General; but it is not yet settled who will succeed him in the Solicitor Generalship. Sergeant O'Hagan and Mr. Lawson, Q.C., the Castle advisers are both spoken of.

Fashionable Miscellany.

Major the Hon. J. A. KEANE, the Hon. Mrs. KEANE, and suite, have arrived at Castletown House, in this County, from the metropolis.

The Brussels journals contain the following:—"The project of a marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England appears to be fully decided on, as well as the visit which the young couple will pay to King Leopold, the grand-uncle of the bride, when their Royal Highnesses shall leave England for Holland. The marriage will, it is thought, take place on the 24th of May, the anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria. The Princess Alice Maude Mary was born on the 25th of April, 1843; the Prince of Orange, Rear-Admiral and Major-General, and Commander of the Brigade of Reserve of the Dutch army, on the 3rd of September, 1840."

Lord Sudley is appointed Unpaid Attache to her Majesty's Mission at Stuttgardt, and Mr. J. Cochrane Unpaid Attache at Berlin.

[This young and promising nobleman is son and heir of the Right Hon. the Earl of ARRAN; and nephew of the late lamented Captain the Hon. ROBERT GORE—for many years the tried and trusted member for New Ross; and we wish him every success in the brilliant career that lies before him. His virtuous and patriotic ancestors are bound up in the affectionate reminiscences of this county.—E.W.I]

DEATH OF VISCOUNT GORMANSTOWN.

DROGHEDA, FEB. 10.—Viscount Gormanstown breathed his last on this morning, at 11 o'clock, at Gormanstown Castle, county of Dublin. Jenico Preston, Viscount Gormanstown, was the twelfth Viscount in the peerage of Ireland, and Premier Viscount of Ireland. The title was created in 1478. He was born in 1775, and succeeded his father in 1786; married in 1794, the Hon. Margaret Southwell (who died in 1820), eldest daughter of the second of Viscount Southwell.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Wexford Hunt will meet on the following days:—Tuesday, February 14, Tintern Abbey; Friday 17, Ballinkeele; Tuesday 21, Crossroads of Adamstown; Friday 24, Ballywoodock.—At eleven o'clock.

The Carlow and Island Hunt throw off on the following days:—Saturday, February 11th, Fenagh Lodge; Monday, 13th, Bathmore Bridge; Wednesday, February, 15th, Ballymore; Friday 17th, Kilkenny Station.—At 11 o'clock.

The Wexford and Killinick Harriers meet on the following days:—Monday, February 13, Tagoat; Thursday 16, Baldwinstown; Monday 20, Ballycoogley; Thursday 23, Broadway; Monday 27, Haystown.—At eleven o'clock.

LIMERICK COURSING CLUB.

Stewards—Mr. T. R. Murray, Mr. W. H. Massy, Mr. Wise, Mr. Russell, Mr. Speight, Mr. Hinde.
Honorary Secretary—Thomas Fosbery.
Judge—Q. W. Hawkes, Esq.
Slipper—Michael Callaghan.

KNOCKRUE OPEN STAKES—FEB. 8 and 9.

1ST. TIES.

Mr. W. H. Massy's f b Ben, beat Mr. Russell's rd d Romance.
Mr. Fitzmaurice's bl d Othello, beat Mr. Speight's ns bl b Cousin Bess.
Mr. Scott's ns bk w b Mind-your-eye, beat Mr. Russell's bk b Raven.
Mr. Russell's bk b Revenge, beat Mr. Fosbery's bk d Firebrand.
Mr. T. Tanner's ns bd d Friseur, beat Mr. W H Massy's w bl d Momentous Subject.
Mr. T. Tanner's ns w f d Father Tom, beat Mr. Fitzmaurice's bl d Garryowen
Mr. T. Tanner's ns rd b Cauritha, beat Col Teulon's f b Camilla.
Mr. Scott's bl w b Fairy the Second, beat Mr. Fitzmaurice's bd w d Martin Flynn.
Mr. Scott's bk b Satanella, beat Mr. R. W. Jackson's ns bl d Sepoy.
Mr. Scott's bk d Black Eagle, beat Mr. Speight's rd b Star of the West.
Mr. T. Atkinson's rd w d Earl of Straffan, beat Mr. Tanner's ns rd b Czarina.
Mr. Fosbery's f b Fantasy, beat Col. Teulon's f b Fly.

2ND TIES.

Othello, beat Ben.
Revenge, beat Mind-your-Eye.
Fairy the Second, beat Friseur.
Father Tom, beat Satanella.
Cauritha, beat Black Eagle.
Fantasy, beat Earl of Straffan.

3RD TIES.

Othello, beat Revenge.
Fairy-the-Second beat Father Tom.
Cauritha, beat Fantasy.

4TH TIES.

Othello, beat Fairy-the-Second.
Cauritha, a bye.

5TH TIES.

Mr. J. T. Tanner's ns. r.b. Cauritha, by Legar Hill, out of Mr. Cooper's Bonnie Lassie, and Mr. Fitzmaurice's bk dog, Othello, by Hawk, out of Marrionette, devided the stakes.

LAST SHARE LIST.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Three per cent. Consols	94⅛
Ditto for Account, 8th March	94⅛
Bank Stock	238½
New Three per cent. Stock	94⅛

BANKS.

Hibernian Bank, £25 paid	34⅛
National Bank of Ireland, £25 paid	61½
Royal Bank, £10 paid	23
Gt. Southern and Western Stock, £100 paid.	113
Midland Gt West. & Royal Ct. H. S. £50 pd.	54⅛

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Clifton, the wife of Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., of a son.
The wife of Captain Minchin, Adjutant Kilkenny Fusiliers, of a daughter.
On the 25th November, at her residence, Wexford Cottage, Portland-street, Richmond, Melbourne, Mrs. N. N. Cookeman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday last, in the Church of the Assumption, by the Rev. JAMES BARRY, C.C., Mr. THOMAS KELLY, to Miss MARY REDMOND, both of this town.
At the Old church, Edgbaston, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. Spooner, Vicar, Captain John Yates, Adjutant Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, to Frances Margaret, only daughter of George Yates, Esq., of Eagbaston, Birmingham.
At Immanuel church, Streatham-common, by the Rev. Sydney Turner, assisted by the Rev. Stinton Eardley, Major Stuart, 2d Cheshire Militia, and late Captain of H.M.'s 49th Regiment, to Sophia Amelia, eldest daughter of George Percy Elliott, Esq., of Streatham, Surrey, and Egham, Devon.

DEATHS.

At School, St. Helier's, Jersey, of gastric fever, aged 12 years, Gerald Edward, youngest son of Herbert Francis Hore, Esq., of Pole Hore, county Wexford.
In New York, Jan. 7, John J. Kenny, a native of Enniscorthy, aged 29 years.
In New York, Jan. 29, of consumption, Mary Mulhall, a native of Mayglass, county Wexford.
At Mount Cackville, near Dublin, Charles G. Gerrard, Esq., brother of Sir Robert Gerrard, Bart, aged 42.

IRISH ART.—Mr. McRoberts, of Glasgow, lately exhibited in this city some specimens of pianos, the fretwork of which was very beautiful, and was both designed and executed by a native of Wexford.—*Waterford Citizen.*

The more polished a person's mind, the more susceptible it is to the warmth of friendly impressions, like a well kept mahogany table, whose surface is marked instantly with any dish that is placed upon it hot.

ASSIZE NOTICE.

County of Wexford to wit. } THE Grand Jury of this County for Fiscal Business, will be called over and sworn before JOHN T. ROSSBOROUGH COLCLOUGH, the Esq., High Sheriff, at the County Court House, Wexford, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of FEBRUARY, instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and will be re-sworn before the Judge of Assize, on Friday, the 2nd day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS WILKINSON, Sub-Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Enniscorthy, 10th Feb., 1860.

HAY FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of well-saved Hay, to be sold at Captain PERCY L. HARVEY'S, at Lonsdale, Kyle, county Wexford.

EVENING CLASSES FOR SINGING.

MISS C. NELSON

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Wexford she purposes opening on 2nd March, an

EVENING CLASS,

which will commence at eight o'clock. The instruction will comprise the theory of Music, Singing at sight and in parts.

Terms—Ten Shillings per quarter.

Monk-street, Feb. 15th, 1860.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Universalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free).

Messrs DAVIES also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they insure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 5s; a single Tooth, 10s; a Set from £5. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

CONSULTATION FREE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR FEBRUARY.
WEXFORD, NEW ROSS, AND ENNISCORTHY.

Messrs DAVIES will visit the following Towns during the Month:—

Wexford—Thursday and Friday, February 23rd and 24th, at White's Hotel.
New Ross—Wednesday, February 22nd, at Shanahan's Hotel.
Enniscorthy—Saturday, February 25th, at Nuzum's Hotel.

(Private apartments in each Hotel).

Constant attendance at their Dublin residence, No 22, North Earl Street, Dublin (Nine doors from Sackville Street).

☞ Messrs DAVIES are in no way connected with any bother Dentists of the same name, and any communications addressed to their Dublin Establishment will be promptly attended to.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

Friday, February 10th, 1860.

Our supplies this week are very limited; our foreign list shows an arrival of only 1570 quarters of Danish barley.—There has been little alteration in the value of any article unless Indian corn for which we had an active inquiry at steadily improving prices.

This morning's market ruled very firm for wheat with a fair amount of business in both Irish and foreign at extreme rates. The finest samples of barley brought generally an advance of 3d to 6d, but secondary descriptions were unchanged. Oats improved fully 3d. Indian corn was in good request and must be noted 1s dearer on the week. A moderate demand for flour. Oatmeal met more attention than usual. Malt very firm.

Yours respectfully,
BARRY, NORTON, & CO.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY.

The supply of beasts at our market to-day was moderate. Most breeds sold slowly; at barely last week's rates.—Sheep were brisk, and 2d dearer. Calves advanced 4d per 8lbs. Pigs inactive.

Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 10d mutton 3s; 8d to 5s 6d; veal, 5s 2d to 6s 0d; pork. 3s 6d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs.

Supplies—Beasts, 3,870; foreign, 360. Sheep, 18,320; foreign, 580. Calves, 137; foreign, 125. Pigs, 390; foreign, 00.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY.

The supply of cattle at market was larger than on last Monday; demand slow without any change in prices.—Sheep in smaller supply; demand very slow, and prices lower.

Beef, 5d to 6d per lb.; mutton, 7d to 8d per ditto, sinking the offal.

Number at Market—Beasts, 2,327; Sheep, 6,842.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—MONDAY.

Firsts, 125s; Seconds, 124s; Thirds, 115s; Fourths 108s; Fifths, 97s; Sixths, 78s. Over 160 firkins at market.

WEXFORD MARKETS—February 14.

CORN—Wheat, old, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; do, new, 25s 0d to 27s 6d. Barley, new, 17s. 0d to 20s 0d. Oats, new, 13s 3d to 13s 6d. Beans. 23s. 0d. Flour, firsts, 30s—seconds, 29s thirds, 27s. Bran, 6s 6d per cwt. Oatmeal, 15s 6d. India meal 8s 3d.

MEAT—Beef, 3d to 6d; Mutton, 4d to 7d; Veal, 3d to 6d. Pork, 5d per lb.

Butter, first 112s., seconds 110s, thirds 00s. per cwt.

POTATOES, 5d. to 8d per stone.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—February 13.

Wheat, 21s 0d to 27s 3d; Barley. 16s 0d to 20s 6d; Oats, 10s 0d to 12s 6d; Oatmeal, 12s 0d to 14s 6d; Butter, 120s to 125; Pork Pigs, 46s to 50s; Bacon Pigs, 50s to s. 53.

ENNISCORTHY MARKETS—February 12.

CORN—Wheat, 26s to 28s 3d; Barley, 17s 0d to 19s 0d Oats 12 9s. to 13s 0d.

FLOUR—Fine flour, 31s 6d second, do., 30s. 0d.

Oatmeal, 14s 9d to 00s 0d per cwt.

BUTTER—112s to 118

Potatoes, per stone, 3d to 5d.

SPRING ASSIZES.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Roscommon, 27th February, at four p.m.
Leitrim, 1st March, at ten a.m.
Sligo, 3rd March, at four p.m.
Mayo, 8th March, at five p.m.
Galway, 14th March, at five p.m.
Judges—Mr. Justice Hayes and Baron Fitzgerald.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Clare, 27th February, at four p.m.
Limerick, 2nd March, at four p.m.
Kerry. 10th March, at ten a.m.
Cork, 15th March, at four p.m.
Judges—Mr. Justice Christian and Baron Hughes.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Wicklow, 28th February, at eleven a.m.
Wexford, 2nd March, at ten a.m.
Waterford, 6th March, at ten a.m.
Tipperary (at Clonmel), 9th March, at one p.m.
Kilkenny, 14th March, at ten a.m.
Tipperary (at Nenagh), 19th March, at three p.m.
Judges—Baron Greene and Mr. Justice O'Brien.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Drogheda, 27th February, at ten a.m.
Louth, 28th February, at eleven a.m.
Monaghan, 1st March, at eleven, a.m.
Armagh, 5th March, at ten a.m.
Down, 8th March, at five p.m.
Belfast, 13th March, at ten a.m.
Judges—Chief Justice Monahan and Judge Ball.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

1860

IS a Bonus Year in this Company, and all Policies now effected will participate in the Division to be made as at 15th November next.

The STANDARD was established in 1825. The First Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855. The Profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

WILL. THOS. THOMPSON, Manager.
SAML. SMYLIE, Res. Secy.

Dublin,.....66, Upper Sackville Street.
Edinburgh,... 3, George Street.
London,.....82, King William Street.
Glasgow,....35, St. Vincent Place.

AGENT AT WEXFORD.

BENJAMIN ALLEN, Solicitor.
Enniscorthy...Barbon Flynner, Provincial Bank.

[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
25, PALL MALL. LONDON,

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

At the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 24th November, 1859, it was shown that on the 30th June last,—

The Number of Policies in force was.....6,110
The Amount Insured was.....£2,601,925 10s 8d.
The Annual Income was.....£121,263 7s. 7d.

The new business transacted during the last 5 years amounts to £2,482,798 16s 11d., showing an avera yearly amount of new business of nearly

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid for claims by death, since establishment in 1841, no less a sum than £503,619.

HEALTHY LIVES.—Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

ARMY AND NAVY.—No extra premium is required on Healthy Lives in the Army or Navy unless in actual service.

MASTER MARINERS are assured for life or for a voyage at equitable rates.

VOLUNTEERS.—No extra charge for persons serving in any Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

RESIDENCE ABROAD.—The Policies issued by this Society give greater facilities to parties going to or residing in Foreign Climates than those of most other companies.

INVALID LIVES assured on scientifically constructed tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the premium is made when the causes for an increased rate of premium have ceased.

STAMP DUTY.—Policies issued free of stamp duty and every other charge except the premium.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information, may be obtained on application to any of the Society's Agents, or of

C. DOUGAS SINGEI
Secretary, 5, PMall.

AGENTS:—

WEXFORD—Mr. THOMAS O'LEARY, Commissioner of Affidavits.

Cork—Mr. Edwards Casey, 7, Pembroke-street.
Carrick-on-Suir—Mr. J. H. Leech, Chemist, Main-st.
Clonmel—Mr. D. H. Higgins, Seedsman.
Donoughmore—A. M. Baird, Esq., Board of Guardians.
Dungarvan—Mr. Thomas Hannigan, Merchant.
Dublin—Messrs. Lewis & Howe, Solicitors, 22 Nassau st.
—John C. Pare, Esq., Seville Iron Works.
Enniscorthy—Thomas Keough, Esq., Registrar.
Fermoy—Thomas Rice, Esq., Solicitor.
Kanturk—Mr. J. Rahilly, Egmont Square.
Waterford—Dr. J. Mackesy, 5, The Mall.

INSURANCES AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000 IN CASH FOR DEATH.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of £6 per Week in the event of Injury by Accident of every description may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments. No charge for STAMP DUTY. RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be Insured against by the Journey or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations, where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company, is shown by the Sum paid as Compensation for Accidents, £32,782.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 3, Old Broad Street, E.S.

AGENT FOR WEXFORD:—Mr. JAMES FURNIS

NORWICH UNION, *FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.* *Established* 1821. CAPITAL, £550,000.

NORWICH UNION *LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.* *Instituted* 1808. CAPITAL, upwards of £2,000,000.

Head Offices Norwich.—Sir SAMUEL BIGNOLD, Sec.
JAMES FURNISS, Agent, Wexford,
From whom Prospectuses and any other information can be obtained.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As some unprincipled Parties are now making and offering for Sale an Imitation of the

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

we hereby caution all our customers to be careful, when purchasing, to see that the word GLENFIELD is on each packet, to copy which is Felony.

WOTHERSPOON &CO., Glasgow and London.

Sales by Walsh and Son

FURNITURE, &c., BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant,

AT MRS. NICHOLSON'S,

MONCK-STREET, WEXFORD,

The Entire Household Furniture, consisting of Breakfast, Dining, Work and Dressing Tables; Parlour, Drawing-room and Bed-chamber Chairs; Carpets and Rugs; Fenders and Fire Irons; Presses Wardrobes and Drawers; Bedsteads, Beds, Commodes and Wash-hand Stands; Window Curtains, &c., Delf, China and Glass, with the Kitchen Requisites.

Terms—Cash. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

WALSH & SON, Auctioneers.
Wexford, 7th Feb., 1860.

TO SOLICITORS.

A RESPECTABLE Dublin Solicitor, fully competent to transact Law business in all its branches, would undertake the Agencies of a few respectable Country Solicitors, on moderate terms. Offices most central. References given and required.

Address letters to X.Y.Z., Solicitor, Office of the WEXFORD INDEPENDENT.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that the STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried WHEATEN, RICE, and other Powdered STARCHES, she has found none of them usual to the Glenfield, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

WOTHERSPOON &Co., Glasgow and London.

FOOD FOR CATTLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform Stockfeeders that he has imported a quantity of first quality LINSEED CAKE, nutted, that is, broken, fit for Cattle. Present price 12s. per cwt., or £11 10s. per ton.

He has also accepted the Agency for Henri's Patent Cattle Food, and as this is the only article for which a *patent* was really obtained, and a guaranteed Analysis of which is submitted to the public, he feels confidence of bringing it under their favourable notice.

WILLIAM WALKER,
78, MAIN STREET.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

IRELAND—EAST COAST,
ROCKABILL LIGHTHOUSE,
AND ST JOHN'S POINT LIGHT.

THE PORT OF DUBLIN CORPORATION hereby Give Notice, that a Lighthouse has been erected on ROCKABILL—off the East coast of County Dublin—from which a Light will be exhibited during the night of the 1st day of July next, 1860, and thenceforth will be lighted every night from Sunset to sunrise. Notice is also given, that from and after same date the Light on ST. JOHN'S POINT DUNDRUM BAY, will be coloured Red.

Specification given of the position and appearance of the Lights, by Mr. HALPIN, *Superintendent of Lighthouses.*

ROCKABILL LIGHT.

Rockabill Lighthouse is erected on the summit of the larger rock—2½ miles eastward of Skerries Islands—and is in Lat 53° 35' 45" N., and Long. 6° 0' 30" W., bearing from DROGHEDA BAR S. S. E. distant 11 miles; from the KISH LIGHTSHIP N. b. E. ½ E., distant 17 miles; from the NOSE OF LAMBAY ISLAND N. N. E., distant 6½ miles; from BALBRIGGAN PIER LIGHT, S E b E, distant 6½ miles.

The LIGHT will be a *Flashing* Light, giving a bright flash every *twelve* seconds, of the natural colour *white*, as seen from between the bearings of S ½ E, (round by the Eastward) to N E b N, and will be coloured *red* round by the Westward, between the same bearings.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric (holophotal) of the 1st Order, its focal plane 155 feet over the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather the *white* Light should be seen from a distance of 18 miles.

The Tower is circular, of gray limestone, and the whole height from its base to the top of its lantern is 105 feet. A range of Storehouses surround the lower story of Tower—the Dwellinghouses are built to the north westward, on a lower level of the Rock.

ST JOHN'S POINT LIGHT.

From and after the date of the exhibition of the Rockabill Light (1st July 1860,) the *intermitting* Light on St John's Point, Dundrum Bay, will be coloured *red*, the times of its eclipses will continue as heretofore.

NOTE.—At same date with the exhibition of the New Light on ROCKABILL, and the change in the colour of the Light on ST JOHN'S POINT, some alterations will be made in the distinctive characters of Floating Lights off the East Coast of Ireland, conformably to notices this day published.

Bearings stated are Magnetic. Variation 25½° W. in 1859.

By Order,
WILLIAM LEES,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Dublin,
22d December, 1859.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

KISH BANK.
LIGHT-VESSEL,
EAST COAST OF IRELAND.

BALLAST OFFICE, DUBLIN,
22nd December, 1859.

It having been represented that the Three Lights now exhibited from the Kish Bank Light Vessel, are (when seen end on) liable to be mistaken for a single Fixed Light it is deemed advisable to reduce the heights of the Lights exhibited from the FORE and MIZEN Masts of this Vessel.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on the 1st day of July 1860, the Light now exhibited from the Fore Mast of the KISH BANK Light Vessel, at a height of 26 feet above the level of the sea, will be LOWERED 6 feet, and exhibited at a height of 20 feet above the level of the sea. Also the Light now exhibited from the MIZEN MAST of this vessel, at a height of 25 feet, will be LOWERED 5 feet, and thenceforth exhibited at a height of 20 feet above the level of the sea.

The Light exhibited from the MAIN Mast will remain as at present at a height of 36 feet above the level of the sea, being then 16 feet above the level of the two other Lights.

This Light Vessel will also, from the same date, carry a BLACK BALL at each of her Mast-heads.

By Order,
WILLIAM LEES,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BLACK WATER BANK
AND
ARKLOW BANK
LIGHT VESSELS,
EAST COAST OF IRELAND.

BALLAST OFFICE, DUBLIN,
22nd December, 1859.

It being deemed expedient that an alteration should be made in the *character* of the LIGHTS now EXHIBITED from the BLACKWATER BANK and ARKLOW BANK Light Vessels,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

BLACKWATER BANK.

That the TWO LIGHTS, *now exhibited from* the BLACKWATER BANK Light Vessel, the one revolving and the other fixed, will, on the 1st July, 1860, *be discontinued*—and *thenceforth*, from sun set to sunrise, a BRIGHT FIXED LIGHT will be exhibited from the MAIN MAST of this Vessel, at a height of 53 feet above the level of the sea. This Vessel will carry a BLACK BALL at her Main Mast head.

ARKLOW BANK.

The FIXED BRIGHT LIGHT, now *exhibited* from the ARKLOW BANK Light Vessel, will at the same time be *discontinued*, and *thenceforth*, from sunset to sunrise, a BRIGHT REVOLVING LIGHT, which will attain its greatest *Brilliancy* ONCE IN EVERY MINUTE will be *exhibited* from the MAIN MAST of this Vessel, at a height of 39 feet above the level of the sea.—This Vessel will carry a BLACK BALL at her MAIN MAST head.

These changes will take place simultaneously with the exhibition of ROCKABILL Light, and the proposed change in the colour of ST. JOHN'S POINT Light. Notice of which is this day circulated

By Order,
WILLIAM LEES,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

LAWES' PATENT SUPERPHOSPHATE
OR BONE MANURE.

THE first Cargo for 1860 of the above valuable Manure has arrived. Parties wishing for early supplies can have their lots off the Vessel. Large quantities are being sent to the Depot at

ENNISCORTHY,
(STORR, ADJOINING NUZUM'S HOTEL)

so that the Agriculturists in that district may have no inconvenience in obtaining this invaluable fertilizer.

Terms—Cash. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

EARLY SEED POTATOES.

A few Barrels of finest early Potatoes have been imported from Aberdeen. If sown soon they will be in first week in June.

Lawes' Superphosphate has been found the best Manure for POTATOES—those grown on it are large, dry, and *perfectly free from disease.*

"I highly approve of Lawes'—I used it on Potatoes last year, and have not had so fine a crop for the last sixteen years. S. B. STAFFORD, Ballymore.

"16th January, 1860."

"I used Lawes' Superphosphate last year on Potatoes; the crop is a very fine one indeed, and free from disease of any kind. M. K. SWEETMAN, Lambstown."

"I applied Lawes' Superphosphate to Potatoes for the last three years, and never before had such crops—large, dry, and *free* from disease.

"STEPHEN MURPHY, Ballynakill."

"I sowed Primrose and Lady Potatoes last year, on Lawes' Manure, and I am happy to say they are an excellent crop—dry, and perfectly free from disease.

"WM. KINSELAH, Monavullen."

"I find Lawes' by far the best Manure for Potatoes, as well as for all other root crops; and yearly purchase about 20 tons of it.

"W. H. MURPHY, for J. E. Redmond, M.P."

Every Bag is marked **Lawes, 1860.**

Apply to

JOHN HINTON,
Red House, Quay, Wexford; and Nuzum's Hotel, Enniscorthy,

SOLE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER

WANTS to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M.L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

Sales by George Nuzum.

NOTICE OF IMPORTANT AUCTION.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Oxen, Sheep, Brood Sows, and Store, Pigs, Farming Implements of every description, Harness and Farm Horses, New Jaunting Car (by Lander) and a set of Harness, Hay, Straw, large Rick of Tawny Oats, Turnips, Mangold Wurzel, Potatoes, Dairy Utensils, &c, &c.

In consequence of the death of the late STEVENS GOFF, Esq, and the completion of Family arrangements, the Executrix has honoured GEORGE NUZUM, Auctioneer, Enniscorthy, with instructions to Sell by totally UNRESERVED AUCTION, at

KILLAGOLEY FARM,

On MONDAY, the 20th INSTANT, commencing punctually at 12 o'clock,

The following valuable and very select Stock, &c, viz:—

12 Select Short-horned Dairy Cows,
6 Two-year old Heifers and Oxen,
11 Highly conditioned Calves,
1 Yearling Bull, by Hetman Platoff,
4 Brood Sows,
10 Forward Store Pigs,
2 First-class Harness Horses,
2 Farm do,
1 Yearling Foal,
1 Jennett, and a few Sheep,

ALSO, THE DAIRY UTENSILS,

and Ploughs, Harrows, Stone Rollers, Carts, Cars and Tackling, Winnowing Machine, Spades and Shovels, Pig Troughs, Beam, Scales and Weights, Turnip Slicers and Hoes, Oat Bruisers, &c, &c, and every Implement requisite for the working of a Gentleman's Farm.

THE CROP.

One large Rick of first crop Upland Hay, a quantity of Straw, a large Rick of Tawny Oats, about 30 tons of Mangold Wurzel, several tons of Turnips and Carrots.

One New Jaunting Car and Harness.

A punctual attendance is requested as all will be Sold in the one day.

Terms—Cash; Purchasers to pay 5 per cent, Auction Fees.

GEORGE NUZUM, Auctioneer.
Hotel, Enniscorthy, 2nd February, 1860.

NOTICE—KILLAGOLEY is situate One mile from Enniscorthy, on the Wexford mail coach road.

WEXFORD STEAM SHIP COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

Pursuant to the Provisions of 19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 47

CAPITAL—£30,000 in shares of £100 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq., SIR JAMES DOMBRAIN, } Directors of the Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway Company.

P. W. REDMOND, Esq.
SIR JAMES POWER, Bart.
J. R. REDMOND, Esq., M.P.
J. H. TALBOT, Esq.
PATRICK BREEN, Esq.
H. P. WOODROOFE, Esq.
R. W. RYAN, Esq.

This Company has been formed under the Limited Liability Act for the purpose of carrying on the Steam Trade between Wexford and England.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the Steamer "TROUBADOUR," and the Company will be prepared to place a second Vessel on the Station whenever the Trade of the Port requires it.

Mr. WILLIAM A. REDMOND, of 3, Drury Lane, Liverpool, and Mr. JOHN LEARED, of Wexford, have been appointed Agents.

Wexford Steam Ship Company (Limited) Office,
Wexford, 16th January, 1860.

PERUVIAN GUANO

The present Price of this valuable Manure is—

£12 per ton for 30 tons and upwards, £13 5s. per ton for 1 up to 30 tons } at the Depôts in London, Liverpool, and Bristol.

And, in order to protect themselves against the purchase of Adulterated Mixtures, and of inferior Guanos, purporting to produce results equal to Peruvian, consumers are recommended to apply either to ourselves; to our AGENTS Messrs. GIBBS, BRIGHT, & CO., of Liverpool and Bristol; or to Dealers of established character throughout the Country, in whose honesty and fair dealing they can place implicit confidence.

ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS,
15, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

TO RETAIL GROCERS IN IRELAND.

FOR SALE, *A SELF-ACTING* CHINESE LANTERN, two T Chess Boards, Masks, Fans, Veils, Euclids, 47th Problem, worked out in Ivory, together with a large collection of novel Chinese Puzzles, and other *new inventions*, just imported ex the merchant ship St. Bernard's, from *Assam*, into London.

The Lantern is the most wonderful production of artistic skill that has ever appeared in this country. It is 5 feet 9 inches high, and is made to represent John Chinaman standing inside a black tea tree, *in full blossom.* He is very showy, and the *self-acting principle* reflects *from* a most transparent sparkling *white* in the *darkest* relief!

The entire is invisibly supported by a most ingeniously contrived and exquisitely polished cornucopia of the *greenest moss!*

The value of such an ingenious *self acting invention*, in those days of competition, could not be estimated to any *Irish Retail Grocer!* Though the design is quite original, yet it approaches nearest to the *brilliant Arabian light* so lately brought out and so much admired, and which also commanded the *honourable mention* of the most *interested* judges. Lowest price—Fifty Guineas.

The above are the property of a private gentleman, and will be on view in the large Show Rooms, No. 73, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN, until the 9th of February. Those remaining unsold will be put up to competition on that day, immediately after the Sugar Auction.

Letters from the country addressed to "J. P. W." as above, will meet with prompt attention.

WATERFORD CITIZEN.

APOLOGY TO MR. KNOX.

Referring to the Articles which appeared in the *Waterford Citizen* of the 18th and 25th November, December 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd, reflecting on Mr. Knox and the management of Lord Templemore's Estate under him, I, as joint Proprietor with Mr. P. J. Smith, late the Editor of the *Citizen*, (but who has resigned his connexion with the paper) beg to express my most unfeigned regret that statements should have been made in that paper which, on further enquiry, I find to be wholly groundless.

So far from Mr. Knox having mismanaged Lord Templemore's Estate, or exercised Tyranny or Oppression over the Tenantry, I have reason to believe that the Tenants have no such grounds of complaint.

I offer Mr Knox every apology in my power for anything which has appeared in the *Waterford Citizen.* I can assure him that the articles in question were from the beginning condemned by some of the managers.

I trust that this unqualified retraction of every allegation reflecting on Mr. Knox, or on Lord Templemore, will be accepted as the best atonement I can offer for having suffered the columns of the *Waterford Citizen* to be the medium for the circulation of what I now consider most unjustifiable attacks on Mr. Knox.

Dated this 7th February, 1860.

JOHN LAWLOR.

CAMOLIN FAIRS

NOTICE.

Major-General L. Owen has been applied to by some of the leading Farmers in the vicinity of Camolin, to lend his aid in the re-establishing and keeping up the Fairs and Markets AT CAMOLIN,

With this view, Farmers and others are earnestly requested to give their help by sending a good supply of Stock of different kinds to the Fair.

On THURSDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1860,

And to continue to do so on the days noted for this Year, viz:

WEDNESDAY the 4th April.
SATURDAY the 9th June.
THURSDAY the 9th August.
FRIDAY the 28th September.
FRIDAY the 9th November.

By this means, and notice being given apprising Cattle Dealers, it is hoped the above effort will be successful.

The Wednesdays Markets might likewise be re-established, if similar means were pers

DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS.
NEW SERIES.

On WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4th, being the TWENTIETH Anniversary of the establishment of the *Dublin Medical Press*, was issued the FIRST NUMBER of the NEW SERIES, to be published every WEDNESDAY, and also in Monthly Parts. It has been permanently enlarged to Twenty-four Pages, and is printed with an entirely

NEW FOUNT OF TYPE,

and, as the especial organ of the Medical Profession in Ireland, will contain information on *every* subject affecting the Medical and Surgical Practitioner.

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THE OLD-FASHIONED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER' as regards mere news, is fast being superseded by the Cheap Daily Press in Town and Country, and in consequence, the long-established and intellectual paper, THE LEADER, WILL ON AND AFTER SATURDAY 7TH JANUARY, initiate a NEW SERIES, to be issued as

THE LEADER
AND
SATURDAY ANALYST

CONSISTING ENTIRELY OF
ORIGINAL ARTICLES AND ESSAYS,
BY WRITERS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY IN THEIR VARIOUS PURSUITS.

o character of a newspaper will be so far abandoned that nothing will be admitted but SPECIALLY WRITTEN ARTICLES, although a RECORD of the most important events will still be afforded, and occasionally highly important and historical Documents reprinted for future reference; but nothing will be inserted that has not undergone such revision or re-writing as to entitle it to rank with the original compositions.

The fearless independence of thought and expression which has always characterised THE LEADER will be continued with renewed and increased energy, and it is hoped that the abandonment of the mere news, and the substitution of

A COPIOUS SET OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES,

will not be displeasing either to its old Subscribers or its new readers; for, being now crammed by the daily papers, it is anticipated that they must prefer, to the unavoidably stale intelligence, able commentary and powerful elucidation of the topics of the day.

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NOTICE.

£100 REWARD!

IT having come to the knowledge of JOSEPH THORLEY, of No. 77, Newgate-street, London, that many unprincipled persons are manufacturing and palming off on the public, spurious imitations of his justly celebrated "Food for Cattle," and adopting his trade marks, circulars, and advertisements, as also vending receipts for making such Food; and further using, to the disadvantage of Joseph Thorley, the Report of Dr. Hassall (Analytical Chemist), of 74, Wimple-street, London, made at the instance of the "Lancet Commission". Now, be it hereby known that the original receipt of the Food, as compounded and manufactured by Joseph Thorley, is known only to himself; that all other foods are spurious, and utterly worthless imitations—are devoid of the stimulating and fattening properties of Thorley's; and the said Joseph Thorley hereby offers the above REWARD of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to be paid to any person or persons whomsoever who may give such information to the said Joseph Thorley, or to Mr. HENRY GODDARD (late one of the principal officers of the public office, Bow-street), at his Private Inquiry Office, No. 7 Harrington-square, Hampstead-road (N.W.), as will enable the said Joseph Thorley to instruct his Solicitors to prosecute to conviction any person or persons who may manufacture, vend, or sell Cattle Food, use the trade marks, adopt the language of the circulars, sell or dispose of receipts, or otherwise illegally and dishonestly interfere or infringe upon the acknowledged and legal rights of Joseph Thorley, in his own manufacture; and the Nobility, Gentry, Agriculturists and others, are hereby duly cautioned and recommended not to purchase or use any other compounded Food for Cattle than is procured direct from the Manufactory, or from some one of his acknowledged and appointed agents. Offices, 77, Newgate-street; Manufactory, Caledonian-road, King's-cross, London.

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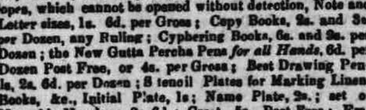

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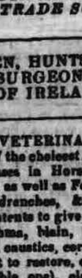

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Wexford, Jan. 26th, 1860

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Ship	Register,	Burthen	Capt	Date
Hope	1104	3500	Baisbeck	5th Mar.
William Kirk	738	2800	Smith,	15th Mar.
Great Tasmania	2140	4500	Gardyne,	5th April.
Donald McKay	2604	5000	Pryce,	To Follow.

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Parties wishing to bring their friends home from Australia, can obtain Tickets for these ships leaving Australia every Month.

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Passengers conveyed by Steamer at Through Rates to all parts of Australia, &c.

Ship.	Commander	Reg.	Bur.	To Sail.
Persian,	Allen,	1069	2500	25th Feb., 1860
New Ship,	Salt,	1150	3000	25th Mar., 1860

The magnificent clipper "Persian" (A1 at Lloyd's for Seven years, 2500 tons Burthen) is the packet of 25th February. Now on her third voyage, is a sister ship to the "Statelis" and one of the fastest and finest vessels now on berth. Has splendid accommodation in the Poop, or Chief and Second Cabin Passengers. Loading East Side Prince's Dock.

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ONCE A MONTH.

Landing and forwarding Passengers at through rates, and by Steamers to the every port of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

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MERMAID,	WHITE.
TORNADO	AIKIN.
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A clipper ship will be despatched in March.

FREE GRANTS of LAND of 40 acres and upwards can be obtained by all suitable passengers going to Auckland by the "White Star" clippers, on application to the various Provincial Agents, a list of whom, and all information, may be had on reference to the owners o this line.

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DAY PASSAGES

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Return First Cabin Tickets available for One Week 13s.		
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FOR WEXFORD.

Friday,	3rd	February	7	Morning
,,	10th	,,	7	Morning.
,,	17th	,,	7	Morning.
,,	24th	,,	7	Morning.

FOR DUBLIN.

Tuesday	7th	February	11	Morning
,,	14th	,,	8	Morning
,,	21st	,,	12	Noon.
,,	28th	,,	7	Morning.

For further particulars apply to
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Bohemian,	Capt GRANGE	29th ,,
Anglo Saxon,	Capt BALLANTINE,	5th Jan.
Nova Scotian,	Capt M'MASTER,	12th ,,
North American,	Capt AITON,	19th ,,
North Briton,	Capt BORLAND,	26th ,,

FARES, *viâ* PORTLAND, to NEW YORK, AND BOSTON, £6 6s. To PORTLAND direct, £6. First Cabin £18 18s, and £15 15s. Through Tickets granted to all the principal towns in the United States and Canada at moderate rates.

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JOHN HINTON, Auctioner, Wexford.

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Calling at CORK

FOR MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO,

CITY OF BALTIMORE, on Wednesday, 4th January.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, 18th ,,
KANGAROO, Wednesday, 1st February.
And each alternate Wednesday.

Freight on Fine Goods, £3 per ton, of 40 cubic feet.

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Passage Money,—Cabin, 15 Guineas; Second Cabin, Free from Wexford or Enniscorthy, £7.

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Passengers for CANADA, and the UNITED STATES booked through on very advantageous terms.

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ENNISCORTHY UNION.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

In consequence of the resignation of the Schoolmaster, who has got an appointment in a National School, the Board of Guardians will proceed to the Election of a Schoolmaster to the Workhouse on THURSDAY, the 23rd Instant, at a Salary of £22 a year, with Apartments and first-class Rations. He must be a person of active habits, and capable of assisting the Master in the enforcement of the discipline of the House; his Testimonials as to capability and character must be unexceptionable, and as the Schools are in connection with the National Board, one who is classed would be preferred.

Tenders (enclosing Testimonials) may be addressed to the Clerk of the Union, and must be received by Thursday Morning, the 23rd inst, on which day the Election will take place.

By Order,
JOHN KENNEDY, Clerk of the Union.
Enniscorthy, 9th February, 1860.

NEW ROSS UNION.

The Board of Guardians will on Wednesday the 22nd inst., receive and consider tenders for the supply of 260 yards of ticken—to be delivered at the Workhouse on or before 29th inst.

Tenders accompanied by samples should be lodged in the tender box before 11 o'clock on the 22nd inst.

By order,
R. W. CARLETON,
Clerk of Union.

New Ross Union, 9th Feb., 1860.

ASK FOR M'DERMOTT'S

SUPERIOR WRITING and PRINTING INKS of every description, and Inventors and Patentees of the celebrated VIOLET WRITING FLUID, the Colour and Odour of the Flower; CHINESE VERMILION INK, &c.

Inks specially recommended to Bankers and Merchants:

M'DERMOTT'S REGISTRATION OFFICE INK, and CHANGEABLE GREEN BLACK FLUID.

Makers of M'DERMOTT'S ROYAL PATENT GIESEN BLUE, combining the advantages of Cobalt, Smalts and Ultramarine Blues, for the use of Laundresses, in 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, and 1s Bottles.

Makers of M'DERMOTT'S INDELIBLE MARKING PREPARATION, for Stamping the Clothes of Poorhouses, Public Institutions, &c

Makers of M'DERMOTT'S Celebrated ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER HARNESS VARNISH, with Cod Liver Oil, for Harness, Gig Aprons, Carriage Heads, and every description of Leather Work, imparting a fine gloss and rendering a perfect Waterproof surface. In Jars, 9d 1s 6d, and 3s each.

BRILLIANT HARNESS LIQUID for Beautifying and Preserving, without labour, Coach and Gig Harness, &c.

Superior HARNESS COMPOSITION PASTE, made to resist water.

Superior POLISH PASTE for all kinds of Brass, Tin, Copper, Britannia Metal, Window-glass Work, &c., &c.

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Sold in Wexford by Mr. PRENDERGAST, General Stationer, Wexford; in Enniscorthy by Mr. EDWARD RYAN, and Mr. PATRICK RYAN by all respectable Stationers in Town and Country.

NEWSPAPER FOR THE FARMING AND GARDENING INTEREST.

Saturday, January 7, will be published, price Fivepence or Sixpence stamped, each volume complete in itself TWENTY-FOUR, FREQUENTLY THIRTY-TWO, FOLIO PAGES,
THE FIRST NUMBER FOR 1860 OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE
AND
AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE;
A Weekly Record of Rural Economy and General News.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

AS REGARDS THE GARDENING PART, the Principle is to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, or Garden Botany, and such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of all Works on such subjects. Connected with this part are

WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS,

Given in detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life; so that the Cottager, with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a Greenhouse, and the Manager of Extensive Gardens, are alike informed of the routine of Operations which the varying seasons render necessary. It moreover contains Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties and Improvements—in fact, everything that can tend to advance the Profession, benefit the condition of the Workmen, or conduce to the pleasure of his Employer.

Woodcuts are given whenever the matter treated of requires that mode of illustration.

THE FARMING PART (under the Editorship of a practical Farmer) treats of—

The Practice of Agriculture	Results of Experimental Farming	Foresting
Agricultural Science	Growth and Rotation of Crops	Road-making
Animal and Vegetable Physiology	Management of Stock	Farm-Buildings
Improvements in Implements, described by Woodcuts whenever requisite	Veterinary Science	Labourers
	Drainage	Treatment of Poultry
Improved modes of Husbandry	Irrigation	Agricultural Publications.

In short, whatever affects the beneficial employment of capital in hand.

Reports are regularly given of the English, Scotch, and Irish Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs—London Markets, Prices of Corn, Hay, Cattle, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Wool, Coal, Timber, Bark, &c., and the Weekly Averages.

An Edition is also published every Monday in time for post, containing Reports on Mark Lane and the Cattle Market.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS connected with the object of the Paper are also furnished weekly.

Lastly, that description of DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL NEWS is introduced which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any Party. Their earnest endeavours are to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—a Newspaper in the true sense of the word—leaving the Reader to form his own opinions: their object being the elucidation of the laws of Nature, not of Man. The Reader is thus furnished, IN ADDITION TO THE PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE JOURNAL, with such information concerning the events of the day, as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

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IMPORTANT AGENCY.

Agents wanted in every town and district for the sale of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffees, (where there is not one already. Full particulars sent free by post on application to John Cassell & Co., 80 Paternoster-st., London, or Oldham Co., 64, Dame-Street, Dublin.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

Her Majesty's Government having, with the Sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen trained to the use of Arms:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be enrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations mentioned below:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must be a British Subject.
2. He must be free from infirmity.
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age.
4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

ADVANTAGES FOR THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of £6, payable quarterly.
2. He will, if he fulfils his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than £12 a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from ear